

### Cairo warns against settlements

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak's top political aide Wednesday warned that Israel's settlement policy could irreversibly alter the demography of the West Bank and Gaza if peace efforts were not re-activated. In an interview with the weekly Cairo magazine *Al-Ahram*, presidential adviser Osama Baz also said Egypt welcomed the idea of an international Middle East peace conference chaired jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union. Moscow on Sunday reiterated proposals for an international conference and the establishment of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "If the situation remains as it is in the (Israeli) occupied lands without any Arab counter-proposals then the existing settlement will become more dense and the demography will change and many Palestinians will emigrate," Mr. Baz said.

# Jordan Times

An Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية الراي

### 2 Israelis wounded in E. Lebanon

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded Wednesday by light arms fire from behind Syrian lines in east Lebanon, an Israeli army spokesman said. He said Israeli troops returned fire. Israeli soldiers have come under daily attack in South Lebanon from resistance forces, but attacks on Israeli positions in East Lebanon, where Syrian and Israeli troops face each other, are far less frequent. Another Israeli spokesman claimed Wednesday that Israeli soldiers killed two commandos as they were planting a roadside bomb south of Sidon. An army patrol opened fire when it spotted the armed commandos preparing the bomb near the southern Lebanese city and Israeli sappers later detonated the device, the spokesman said. There were no Israeli casualties, he added.

Volume 9 Number 2691

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY AUGUST 2-3, 1984, DHUL QAIDA 4-5, 1404

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

### Arar visits Salt, explains plans for local government

SALT (Petra) — The government, upon directives from His Majesty King Hussein, is keen on implementing a local government system to allow the public in various areas to take active part in running their own affairs. Interior Minister Salem Arar said at a meeting held here Wednesday. He was speaking to directors of departments, local governors, mayors and other officials. Mr. Arar said that the government plans to grant provincial governors additional powers to help implement decentralisation and the local government system. Mr. Arar said that the public must abide by regulations against firing during weddings and other occasions.

### PLO Executive Committee meets

TUNIS (R) — The 14-man Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) met in Tunis under PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat Tuesday for the first time in six months, the PLO news agency Wafa said. The agency said the decision-making body expressed support for a Soviet proposal to hold an international conference on the Middle East under United Nations auspices. A minority of dissident and hardline members has boycotted the committee, denying it a quorum of eight. Wafa did not say how many members were present. Tuesday, bin sources in Mr. Arafat's dominant Fatah command group said the boycott had not been lifted and only Arafat, supporters and independents attend.

### U.N. chief arrives in Vienna

VIENNA (R) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Vienna Wednesday for talks on Cyprus due to begin on Monday aimed at a conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). See page 7. Mr. Perez de Cuellar will hold separate talks with George Iacovou, foreign minister in the island's Greek-Cypriot-led government, and Necati Musir, Ercan, foreign minister of the self-proclaimed Turkish republic of northern Cyprus, which is recognised only by Turkey.

### Jackson not to run for Senate

CLEVELAND (R) — Black civil rights leader the Reverend Jesse Jackson said Wednesday he had decided against running for the United States Senate this year in his native South Carolina, ending weeks of speculation. Rev. Jackson, third in last month's contest for the democratic presidential nomination, said that after "great thought" he would not run against incumbent Republican Strom Thurmond. He told a meeting of the National Urban League, an inter-racial civil rights organisation, that he would work instead to help persuade blacks in the south to vote in the November presidential election and would strive to improve the cause of blacks in politics.

## Soviet envoy briefs King on Mideast plan

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior Soviet envoy Wednesday briefed His Majesty King Hussein on the Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, was received in audience by King Hussein and the Soviet official briefed the King on the Soviet proposal, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said. The proposal, announced by the Soviet news agency, TASS, on Monday calls for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States and all parties directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Petra also said the King reviewed with the Soviet envoy Jordanian-Soviet relations and means to promote bilateral co-operation. The King's meeting with Mr. Polyakov was attended by Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Amman Mikhail Kopyov.

Earlier Wednesday, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri discussed with Mr. Polyakov the Soviet call, Petra said. Mr. Masri said after the meeting that he expressed Jordan's total support for the Soviet proposal because "it helps boost efforts aimed at finding a just and lasting peace settlement." The Soviet proposal is to a large extent similar to an initiative announced in 1982 by then Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev which was welcomed by Jordan. Mr. Masri said in a statement: "In Jordan's view, he said, any Middle East settlement should be based on total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands including Arab Jerusalem and the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Any call for establishing peace should take into consideration the principles included in U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and any conference on the issue should work towards the implementation of this Resolution which rules out the admissibility of occupying other countries' land by force, and safeguards the Palestinian people's rights, the minister said. He said that there must be some flexibility in implementing the Soviet proposals and Jordan will welcome any constructive and positive Soviet role in Middle East peace efforts.

On Wednesday, Kuwait and Britain welcomed the Soviet proposal and France said it was studying the initiative. The PLO welcomed the proposal and described it as "the best path to a just and comprehensive settlement" of the Palestinian problem.

Israel and the U.S. have rejected the Soviet move. Israel described it as a Soviet "propaganda ploy" and "an idea that will not work." The U.S. said it cannot see how a Soviet participation in such a conference "would be helpful."

The Soviet initiative says that the participants of the conference should agree to proposals: including the return of Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, the creation of an independent Palestinian state and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. It also calls for guarantees of peace and security for all states in the Middle East.



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday holds talks with Vladimir Polyakov, head of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who arrived Tuesday on a three-day visit to Jordan (Petra photo).

## Israeli helicopters attack Nahr Bared

TRIPOLI (Agencies) — Israeli helicopters Wednesday strafed the Palestinian refugee camp of Nahr Al Bared 15 kilometres northeast of the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, security sources quoted Reuters said.

An Israeli army spokesman in Tel Aviv identified the target as a staging base used by commandos for attacks against Israel and said the helicopters had returned safely to base. It was the first time Israeli aircraft had hit targets in Lebanon since June 27 and June 28 when Israeli planes attacked an alleged Israeli commando base off Tripoli. Israeli maintained that the island was a Palestinian base. Twelve people were killed and 20 others wounded in the Palmi island air raid.

Israeli warplanes have frequently attacked commando bases in Lebanon but this is the first time helicopters have been used for this kind of attacks.

## Jordan receives \$150m loan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under-Secretary of Ministry of Finance Abdul Majid Qassem Wednesday announced that the government treasury has acquired a loan of \$150 million from a consortium of banks under the management of the Arab Bank and the National Bank of Kuwait. The agreement was signed recently in Kuwait by Minister of Finance Hanania Odeh. Dr. Qassem said the money will be utilised to finance government development projects for the current year. He did not give details on these projects.

## Beirut delays security plans

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's "national unity" government Wednesday postponed approval of a security plan for the mountains southeast of Beirut but helped strengthen peace inside the capital by re-opening two key roads linking mostly Christian and predominantly Muslim sectors.

The cabinet spent much of its past two sessions discussing a disagreement plan for the mountains, where the army and mostly Christian rightist militiamen are engaged against leftist forces. Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters after a session Wednesday that further negotiations were needed between militias of the rightist "Lebanese Forces," the Shi'ite Muslim Amal movement and mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) before ministers could approve the plan.

PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Amal leader Nabih Berri are members of the cabinet, which only July 4 implemented a peace plan in Beirut that outlawed militia appearances on the streets and helped unify the capital. The road crossings, and three other key routes re-opened in early July, closed on Feb. 6 when leftist militias mobilised and ousted the army from west Beirut. Wednesday's openings were timed to coincide with Lebanese Armed Forces Day.

Mr. Karami said approval of the mountain plan would await a meeting, on Monday between army commander General Michel Aoun, Mr. Junblatt, Mr. Berri and a "Lebanese Forces" representative. The rightist militia has said it would reject the plan unless it included provisions for the return of Christian residents to the mountains. Lebanon's death toll falls in July, page 2.

## 'Iranians have lost fighting ability'

LONDON (R) — A former Iranian naval commander who fought against Iraq in the Gulf war said Wednesday Iran's armed forces had lost the ability to fight. "Iranian forces have lost their combat ability and contrary to what is said, cannot attack," said Captain Mohammad-Ali Aryafar, a 53-year-old officer with 27 years service.

He spoke at a news conference organised here by the Iranian anti-government organisation the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq, which he said helped him escape from Iran after 14 months in prison. Capt. Aryafar said he commanded the navy's field artillery at the front during the first 16 months of the war before being arrested as a Mujahadeen supporter. He was released last November because of lack of evidence, he said.

"The Iranian army, once armed to the teeth, is now destitute," he said. Speaking in Farsi through an interpreter, he said the navy had lost between 15 and 20 per cent of its warships, 80 per cent of its helicopters and was without air cover. He said boats patrolling the main oil terminal at Kharg Island were afraid to fight.

Capt. Aryafar, who lives in northern France, said the army had launched no big attacks in six months and 90 per cent of its personnel opposed the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. "The Iran-Iraq conflict will end without any result... It serves to cover up the executions, torture and every kind of crisis in the Khomeini regime," he said.

In parallel talks, President Herzog also conferred with representatives of four of the 13 small parties which won 35 parliamentary seats in the election. In a break with tradition, Mr. Herzog let it be known he was excluding the Kach party of Rabbi Meir Kahane from the consultations because of its extremist anti-Arab views.

Mr. Herzog and Mr. Shamir both said before Wednesday's talks they intended making a serious effort to reach consensus on the main issues facing the country. Among other issues, political analysts said it would be especially difficult to reconcile Likud and Labour's conflicting policies on the future of Israeli-occupied Arab territories, the Arab-Israeli conflict and the withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon. Unlike Likud, Labour wants to quickly withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon and offer "territorial compromises" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza as a way of drawing Arab states into peace negotiations.

Last week's inconclusive general election left both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres unable to muster a clear parliamentary majority, with Labour gaining 44 seats and Likud 41 in the 120-seat parliament. Mr. Herzog, who initiated the Shamir-Peres talks Tuesday, has to decide next week who to nominate to head the coalition.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir both said before Wednesday's talks they intended making a serious effort to reach consensus on the main issues facing the country. Agreed: Israeli elections, change nothing, page 2.

## Aqaba marine centre planned; anti-pollution office opened

AQABA (Petra) — Jordan plans to establish a marine life sanctuary at Aqaba, and contacts are under way with international organisations to help bring the project into being, Aqaba Region Authority Director Mohammad Sa'ad Abu Nowar announced here Wednesday. He said that the sanctuary will contain all types of fish and other marine life and will have facilities for diving and underwater photography. The Aqaba Gulf abounds with rare types of fish, coral reefs and all kinds of marine wealth which attracts divers and lovers of sea life, he said. The projected sanctuary is expected to boost the tourism industry as it will be one of the unique international centres, complete with all equipment and teams of specialists in marine life, Mr. Abu Nowar said.

He also announced that the government, in its drive to preserve marine life and to prevent pollution on the coast and the public utilities in Aqaba, Wednesday opened a department known as "Protection of the Environment Office" and appointed Dr. Walid Al Sharif as its director. The office, he said, will issue regulations and instructions governing environmental affairs and ways for protecting the Aqaba region from pollution. The office's staff includes representatives of the ministries of municipal and rural affairs and the environment, health, the Armed Forces, the Jordanian Ports Corporation, the Water Authority of Jordan, the United Land Transport company, the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature and local companies and industries.



Mohammad Sa'ad Abu Nowar

## U.S. Senate committee confirms Boeker as new envoy to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The U.S. Senate's Middle East Subcommittee Tuesday confirmed Paul Boeker as the new U.S. ambassador to Jordan and referred its decision to the Senate for a full vote. U.S. embassy officials said here Wednesday.

Mr. Boeker, who will be replacing outgoing Ambassador Richard Viets, said recently that the U.S. has an interest in selling weapons to Jordan whether or not the Kingdom co-operates with Washington-backed Middle East peace efforts.

"The U.S. has very important interests in Jordan that go beyond the peace process," Mr. Boeker told a Senate Foreign Relations committee last week. Mr. Boeker said Washington should reconsider its decision of withdrawing a proposal to sell the Kingdom Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. Mr. Boeker, 46, served 23 years as a foreign service officer but had never served in the Middle East. He is expected to arrive in Amman Aug. 16.

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Outgoing Ambassador Viets was recently presented with Jordan's Independence Medal of the First Order by Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. The honour was bestowed on Mr. Viets by His Majesty King Hussein. Mr. Viets is scheduled to leave Jordan on Sunday.

## Air France hijack drama shifts to Tehran airport

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — More than 50 people were still trapped aboard an Air France Boeing 737 at Tehran International Airport Wednesday, more than 12 hours after landing here when hijackers diverted their flight from Europe. Four of the 55 passengers were allowed to leave the aircraft, apparently because of illness, the official Iranian news agency IRNA reported. All four, including a mother and her child, were given treatment at the airport clinic.

The hijackers also asked for food and water for their hostages, which airport officials provided Wednesday afternoon, but otherwise refused to negotiate or make clear their full demands. IRNA said. At one stage they threatened to shoot if reporters and cameramen came too close to the plane, parked amidst tight security at the end of the western runway. They also asked for the aircraft to be refuelled but Iranian officials made no move to meet the demand. IRNA said later the hijackers had refused detailed negotiations with Iranian officials and their demands were still not known.

A group calling itself "The Guardians (Pasdarans) of Islam" claimed responsibility for the hijacking in a telephone call to the Tehran bureau of an international news agency. The caller said the group was demanding the release of five Iranians jailed in France for involvement in an unsuccessful 1980 attack on former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar in Paris. As the hijackers set up contact with Iranian Foreign Ministry officials in the airport control tower, IRNA said, the French charge d'affaires in Tehran, Jean Perrin, was called to the Foreign Ministry and informed of latest developments. The agency said Iranian officials had reportedly placed an Arabic-speaking translator at the disposal of the hijackers.

An Air France spokesman in Paris said the Iranians had initially refused to allow the plane to land and had warned it was in their air space without authorisation. IRNA said that food had been taken aboard to give those in the aircraft their first meal since it was commandeered. After being hijacked Tuesday the aircraft mist, it needed to be refuelled. It landed in Tehran at 6:47 a.m. (03:17 GMT) Wednesday. Originally the plane carried six crew but a steward escaped from the aircraft when it refuelled in Cyprus. He told French Radio that the hijackers had assaulted several people on board but that nobody had been seriously hurt.

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## Rajavi pledges to overthrow Khomeini 'within two years'

KUWAIT (AP) — An Iranian opposition leader has pledged to overthrow the revolutionary regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini "within two years," a Kuwaiti newspaper reported Wednesday. Massoud Rajavi, leader of the outlawed Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation told the Al Anbaa newspaper in an interview that he also planned to "bring Khomeini to trial before a special tribunal."

The interview was conducted in Paris where Mr. Rajavi fled for refuge some three years ago after falling out with Ayatollah Khomeini. His group of leftist rebels have masterminded several explosions inside Iran. Hundreds from the ranks of the group are believed to have been executed in subsequent crackdowns. "We are already halfway toward overthrowing Khomeini. We snatch opportunities to break the (Khomeini) circle of terror through the concentrated organised force we have inside Iran," Mr. Rajavi said.

Mr. Rajavi visualised a transitional government under his rule in the first six months following the Khomeini "overthrow" and then the holding of "free democratic elections." Mr. Rajavi excluded a military coup taking place in Tehran however and said the entire regular army, which he estimated at 196,000 men, was mobilised along the Iraqi border. He said he met lately with 60 army officers and air force pilots who sympathised with Mujahadeen to discuss the military situation in Iran, where 1.2 million national guard, numbering 400,000 and established independently of the army, had the aim of exporting the revolution to other countries, he said. He warned that maps in his possession and minutes of the meetings of the ruling Islamic Republican Party showed Ayatollah Khomeini intended to direct his soldiers to crush Iraq militarily and then proceed to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Gulf states before continuing to Syria and Lebanon. "There are plans for secret organisations within the Gulf countries to incite the nations against their rulers and establish pro-Khomeini regimes," Mr. Rajavi said.

He did not expect Iran to launch its expected major ground offensive against Iraq till the summer ended because of the extreme heat. Mr. Rajavi said that the Iranian war with Iraq, now in its 46th month, had brought about an acute crisis in the oil-related economy of Tehran and the Iranian government was now selling its crude oil at between \$18 to \$20 instead of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decreed \$29 per barrel. Mr. Rajavi provided Al Anbaa with a number of documents including copies of exchanged letters and telexes — to prove that the Khomeini government was buying arms from Israel. One of the photocopied papers displayed broadly on the page of the newspaper was said to be that of a contract between the supreme defence council of Iran and a General Namroudi from Israel, dated Aug. 31, 1981.

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# Egypt begins investigation into Suez Canal explosions

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Wednesday his government was continuing investigations into mysterious explosions reported by ships in the Gulf of Suez, but added there was no danger to vessels using the canal.

"These explosions are not threatening world navigation and we will issue a statement as soon as the investigation is complete," Mr. Ali said.

Egypt bore full responsibility for the safety of shipping using the canal and "there are no dangers to it," he said.

In the canal zone, Reuter Correspondent Ashraf Fouad quoted an official as saying privately that some old S.O.S. flares might have been thrown into the sea and exploded.

Local residents also reported heavier than usual military flights in the canal zone.

Other sources at the Suez Canal Authority said Egyptian investigators had inquired for details

about ships that recently used the canal.

In the Suez Canal City of Ismailia, eyewitnesses said up to four Egyptian warplanes at a time flew several reconnaissance sorties over the canal zone Wednesday.

Local residents said the jets had been sighted over the canal in the past three days.

The recent incidents followed one on July 10, when a Soviet container ship reported an explosion under its hull. It resumed its voyage to North Korea after an investigation.

A group called "Islamic Jihad" was named in the bombing of the U.S. Marine base in Beirut last year.

Egypt has on trial around 450

alleged adherents of a Muslim fundamentalist group of its own, Al Jihad (holy struggle).

The charges, some drawing a possible sentence of death by hanging, are connected with an alleged plot to overthrow the government after the 1981 assassination of President Anwar Sadat by Muslim extremists.

Egyptian officials, meanwhile, said six ships used the Suez Canal Tuesday. Reuter Correspondent Ashraf Fouad, in Port Tawfik, also reported that ships seemed to be moving normally.

The waterway, between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, was opened in 1869 in the presence of Empress Eugenie of France and now earns nearly a billion dollars a year for Egypt.

Two ships have reported being damaged by explosions as they sailed in the Gulf of Suez last Friday, Lloyds of London said Wednesday.

The Insurance Exchange's Shipping Intelligence Service named

the vessels as the 19,000-ton Liberian-registered Medi Sea and the 18,000-ton Japanese vehicle carrier, the Meiyo Maru.

According to reports from the captains of the two vessels, the explosions came within little more than two hours of each other on Friday afternoon. Damage to both vessels was slight.

The United States said Tuesday it had warned mariners that explosions in the Gulf of Suez mentioned in unconfirmed reports might be caused by mines.

Defence Department Spokesman Michael Burch quoted a notice issued Tuesday night as saying: "Mariners should exercise caution when transiting the Gulf of Suez."

"There have been unconfirmed reports of explosions which were possibly mines near ships in the area," Mr. Burch said.

Mr. Burch said that discussions were being held with Egypt and other countries in the region.

## Lebanon death toll falls in July

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's death toll fell to 182 in July, when a Beirut peace plan was implemented, from 215 the previous month, security, militia and hospital sources said Wednesday.

Fighting and war-related violence claimed 136 lives, while 46 people were killed in crime-related violence and 36 explosions were reported.

The sources said the July toll included 78 people killed in clashes between the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party militia and the Sunni Muslim Islamic Unification Movement in the northern port of Tripoli.

In the northern province of Koura, 40 people were killed in clashes between rival pro-Syrian forces, the "Marada" militia of former President Suleiman Frangieh and the Syrian Nationalist Social Party.

Clashes between rival forces in Beirut and suburbs south of the capital took 11 lives and two people were killed during a street battle last Sunday in west Beirut between the Sunni Murabitoun militia and mainly Druse Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

A Beirut peace plan was brought into force on July 4 under which, among other things, a reorganised Lebanese army moved into positions in the capital previously controlled by militia groups.

In Israeli-occupied South Lebanon and the western Bekaa Valley, four people were killed by Israeli troops or pro-Israeli militiamen.

One Israeli soldier was killed in South Lebanon in an attack by Lebanese commandos.

**Mubarak to visit Yugoslavia**  
CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will leave for a visit to Yugoslavia next Monday, Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid told reporters Wednesday.

He said the visit was designed to strengthen military, economic and political links, while Egypt was pursuing all efforts to halt the 46-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

## 16,000 Jordanians to leave for Hajj

AMMAN (J.T.) — At least 16,000 Jordanian Muslims are expected to perform this year's pilgrimage to Mecca, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs.

Quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper the spokesman said that so far 12,000 have registered and more are expected to do so in the coming week.

The ministry is extending for a few days more a deadline within which Muslims from the occupied Arab lands can register for going to Mecca, and those wishing to do so should submit applications as soon as possible, the spokesman said.

Saudi Arabia expects more than

a million non-Saudi pilgrims to arrive in Mecca and other holy places in the coming weeks for the annual ritual. With Saudis and resident aliens, the number finally congregated in worship on the Plain of Arafat, near Mecca, may exceed two million, according to Saudi officials in charge of the pilgrimage season.

An official at Jeddah Airport referred to the hazard of disease and stressed that health checks on arriving pilgrims were particularly strict.

Zuhair Sindi said that he expected a record 800,000 to arrive gradually by air, but to leave in a rush after the Hajj Holy pilgrimage.

Up to 140 extra flights could be needed on peak days, with around 90,000 people in the Hajj Terminal at only one time, Mr. Sindi said.

Statistics for 1983 compiled by the Hajj Research Centre of Saudi Arabia's Umm Al Qura University showed that most pilgrims were aged over 35. Egypt, North Yemen, Pakistan and Nigeria sent the greatest numbers.

The Saudi Interior Ministry has urged pilgrims to refrain from bringing any pictures and political and ideological leaflets of provocative and hurtful nature. "Anyone who indulged in politics should expect no lenience or forgiveness," it said.

## Assad: Israeli elections change nothing

PARIS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said in an interview published Wednesday that last week's parliamentary elections in Israel would not change the situation in the Middle East.

"There is nothing to indicate a peace initiative in the near future," Mr. Assad said in an interview with the French newspaper Le Monde.

The Syrian president said Israel's two biggest parties shared an identical attitude to key questions such as the goal of a "greater Israel."

Mr. Assad disputed the Arab view that Israel was the United States bridgehead in the Middle East, saying: "In that case our real enemy would be not Israel but the United States. In fact it is America which is carrying out Israeli decisions."

"If some Arabs say the opposite, they are wrong. This is a reality I can touch with my finger."

Asked how Israel could dictate policy to the United States, Mr. Assad said: "It is largely because of American elections and the fact that Jews in the United States occupy neuralgic points in finance and information, possibly even in the army."

"They make up an organised mass domestically whose influence is great, even if there are Jews hostile to Zionism," he said.

Mr. Assad said he still believed in the possibility of an Arab-Israeli peace settlement which would solve the Palestinian question.

The Syrian president criticised Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Leader Yasser Arafat, who he said had done harm to the Palestinian cause and to Syria.

"We are following two completely contradictory policies," Mr. Assad said. "But our Palestinian policy has the support of all those fighters who are in Syria and Lebanon, that is of all the militants who exert real influence in the struggle for the Palestinian cause."

Mr. Assad also re-affirmed his opposition to a linked withdrawal of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon, and reproached Lebanese leaders for making slow progress towards national reconciliation.

"Unfortunately there has been no real initiative from the Lebanese leaders," Mr. Assad said.

He said the presence of Syrian forces in Lebanon had prevented thousands of casualties and added: "We have paid the price."

## Iran adopts rules for confidence vote

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian Majlis (parliament) Tuesday adopted procedural rules for a vote of confidence in the government, which is expected to be debated this week.

Under the rules, the 270-seat Majlis, dominated by the clergy and members of the Islamic Republican Party, will debate the government's performance and vote on the prime minister and each member of his cabinet separately.

The new Majlis, which began sitting at the end of May, earlier rejected proposed rules, which provided for a vote on the government as a whole after a two-hour speech by the prime minister without further debate.

The cabinet were changed or if there were major issues of dispute. The Majlis tried Monday night to give itself power to rule on what constitutes a major dispute. But it was overruled Tuesday by the Council of Guardians, overseer of the constitution, which said the decision must rest with the government.

Half of the council's 12 members are appointed by Khomeini. Majlis Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has tried to play down differences between the Majlis and the council.

But diplomats said the council had caused resentment among deputies by blocking a large number of Majlis bills.

Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi has called for a vote of confidence in his 33-month-old cabinet before it is constitutionally necessary. Diplomats say the move apparently is aimed at strengthening his government.

The Majlis also ruled that the cabinet must seek a confidence vote after each election, scheduled every four years.

Previously, the government needed to seek a vote of confidence only if half the members of

## Kuwaiti plane fire injures 100

BAHRAIN (R) — Fire broke out on a Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 on the ground at Dubai Airport Wednesday injuring 100 passengers, an official of the airline said.

The official, speaking to Reuters by telephone from Dubai Airport in the United Arab Emirates, said the plane was preparing to leave for Kuwait on a scheduled flight from Bombay with 221 passengers.

He declined to confirm a report carried by the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency that the fire broke out in the cargo hold.

The official said the 100 passengers were only slightly injured and being treated in airport and city hospitals.

The official said the plane, now being examined by technicians to determine the cause of the fire, was unlikely to resume its flight Wednesday.

## Sihanouk ends 5-day visit to Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Kampuchean opposition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk ended a five-day visit to Egypt Wednesday with a renewed Egyptian pledge of support for his campaign against Vietnam's Soviet-backed military presence in Kampuchea.

A joint communique issued on his talks with Egyptian President

Hosni Mubarak condemned the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea, calling for their immediate withdrawal.

It called for the Kampuchean people to be allowed to determine their own destiny in line with U.N. resolutions. The U.N. recognises a coalition led by Prince Sihanouk as Kampuchea's government,

though it holds only certain parts of the country.

Egypt re-affirmed its own recognition of that administration and its right to a U.N. seat.

Prince Sihanouk supported "fruitful" Egyptian efforts to secure an Arab-Israeli settlement and both sides called for an independent Palestinian state.

## 13 Moroccans sentenced to death for riots

CASABLANCA, Morocco (AP) — Casablanca's criminal court condemned 13 people to death early Tuesday and sentenced 34 others to life in prison for helping to organise bloody riots last January, the government news agency MAP reported.

The 47 were among 71 people — all allegedly members of an Islamic organisation — sentenced by a Casablanca court during the early hours Tuesday for their role in the riots. The remaining accused received prison terms of four to 20 years and some also received fines, the agency said.

Seven of the 13 people sentenced to death and eight of the 34

receiving life sentences were not present in the courtroom when the sentences were handed down.

The 71 allegedly are members of the Organisation of Islamic Youth, a group reportedly directed from outside Morocco. A police report said secret cells operating in Casablanca and Mohammedia incited the Moroccan people "to an armed struggle against the legitimate authorities."

It said the condemned edited a review titled "El Moujahid" which contained articles inciting the people.

Unofficial sources in Morocco estimate that more than 100 people were killed in the wave of rioting and looting that broke out in mid-January in numerous Moroccan cities, officials placed the death toll at 20.

The riots, put down within 24 hours, were a reaction to rumours the government planned increases in food prices and education fees. Authorities denied such increases were contemplated and blamed leftist and Islamic "agitators" for inciting the people.

Hundreds of people were jailed for taking part in the riots. No official count has been issued of the number of suspects sentenced, but Morocco's main leftist party, the Socialist-Union of Popular Forces, put the figure at more than 800.

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

15:00 Koran  
15:05 Review of the Olympics  
15:10 News Summary  
15:15 Local Programme  
15:20 News in Arabic  
15:25 Arabic Series  
15:30 Review of the Olympics  
15:35 Arabic Play  
15:40 News in Arabic  
15:45 Play Continued  
15:50 Live transmission of the Olympic Games from Los Angeles  
16:00  
16:05 French Programme  
16:10 News in French  
16:15 News in Hebrew  
16:20 A Fine Romance  
16:25 Towards 2000  
16:30 Vandenberg  
16:35 News in English  
16:40 Feature Film: The Cradle Will Fall

#### RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Light Music  
07:30 Newsdesk  
08:00 Morning Show  
08:30 News Summary  
09:00 Morning Show  
09:30 Pop Session  
10:00 News Summary  
10:30 Pop Session  
11:00 News Bulletin  
11:30 News Bulletin  
12:00 Just a Minute  
12:30 Concert Hour  
13:00 News Summary  
13:30 Instrumentals  
14:00 Old Favourites  
14:30 Special Feature  
15:00 Pop Session  
15:30 News Summary  
16:00 Good Old Days  
16:30 Music  
17:00 Newsdesk  
17:30 Date with a Star  
18:00 Evening Show  
18:30 News Summary  
19:00 Evening Show  
19:30 Knight Rider  
20:00 Arabic Variety Programme  
20:30 Arabic Play  
21:00 Roots  
21:30 Religious Programme  
22:00 News in Arabic

### FOR FRIDAY

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

08:00 Koran  
08:05 Cartoons  
08:10 Flash Gordon  
08:15 Don Quixote  
08:20 Friday's Prayer  
08:25 Survival  
08:30 Religious Programme  
08:35 Emergency  
08:40 Soccer  
08:45 Old Favourites  
08:50 Arabic Play  
08:55 Roots  
09:00 Religious Programme  
09:05 News in Arabic

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* Exhibition of paintings by Eng. Layla Bustani at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* Exhibition of a collection of paintings by local and international artists at Alia Art Gallery.

#### PLAY

\* A national musical play to be performed Thursday at the Department of Culture and Arts Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Leuzeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 4 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Amman Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Leban Philadelphian Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Leuzeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Amman, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 11559.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 77131.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751.

Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

#### PRAYER TIMES

08:17 Fair

08:52 (Sunrise) Shuray

11:43 Dhulur

15:24 'Asr

18:32 Maghreb

20:06 Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (06) 332550, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

08:00 Cairo (MS)  
08:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
08:30 Bucharest (RJ)  
08:45 Agaba (RJ)  
08:55 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
09:05 Kuwait (RJ)  
09:15 Jeddah (RJ)  
09:25 Cairo (MS)  
09:35 Dhalran (RJ)  
09:45 Beirut (RJ)  
09:55 Dhalran, Riyadh (SV)  
10:05 Istanbul, Ankara (TK)  
10:15 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)  
10:25 Tripoli, Larnaca (LN)  
10:35 Kuwait (RJ)  
10:45 Cairo (RJ)  
10:55 Larnaca (RJ)  
11:05 Baghdad (IA)  
11:15 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
11:25 Athens (RJ)  
11:35 Agaba (RJ)  
11:45 New York, Vienna (RJ)  
11:55 London, Belgrade (RJ)  
12:05 Amsterdam, Larnaca (LN)  
12:15 Kuwait (RJ)  
12:25 Zurich, Larnaca (SR)  
12:35 Beirut (MEA)  
12:45 Athens (RJ)  
12:55 Cairo (MS)  
13:05 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
13:15 London (BA)  
13:25 Cairo (RJ)  
13:35 Baghdad (RJ)  
13:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
13:55 Beirut (RJ)  
14:05 Cairo (RJ)  
14:15 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
14:25 Athens (RJ)  
14:35 Bucharest (RJ)  
14:45 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
14:55 Cairo (RJ)  
15:05 Paris, London (RJ)  
15:15 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
15:25 Riyadh, Dhalran (SV)  
15:35 Istanbul (RJ)  
15:45 Larnaca (RJ)  
15:55 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
16:05 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

#### DEPARTURES

08:00 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
08:15 Beirut (RJ)  
08:25 Cairo (RJ)  
08:35 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
08:45 Athens (RJ)  
08:55 Bucharest (RJ)  
09:05 Vienna, New York (RJ)  
09:15 Cairo (RJ)  
09:25 Paris, London (RJ)  
09:35 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
09:45 Riyadh, Dhalran (SV)  
09:55 Istanbul (RJ)  
10:05 Larnaca (RJ)  
10:15 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
10:25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fine, with a gradual decrease in temperature. Winds will be northerly moderate to fresh. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Lowest high temperature in deg.C

Amman 18/27

Agaba 22/36

Dahesh 19/32

Jordan Valley 22/35

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10:05 Larnaca (RJ)  
10:15 Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
10:25 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 192, 775111

Fire, police 199

Blood bank 775121

Civil Defence rescue 661111

Fire headquarters 220951

Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777

Police headquarters 39141

Traffic police 36399-1

Electric Power Co. 84945

Municipal water service 771125-8

Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 33333

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre - 813813-32

Khalid Maternity, J. Amn - 44281-4

Al-Jalil Maternity, J. Amman - 42441

Jabal Amman Maternity - 42362

Medea - 36140

Palatium, Sh







# Jordan Times

Published by the Jordan Times Press Foundation, P.O. Box 6718, Amman, Jordan. Telephone: 666329, 666325. Telex: 21491 ALJAL RJ. Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## New hope for Lebanon

APART from the isolated fighting of recent days, we have been hearing encouraging news from Lebanon in recent weeks, especially that the embattled country's warring militias have stored their weapons as part of an overall security plan, and are showing willingness to sit at the negotiating table rather than entrench themselves in those sandbagged machinegun nests. It is indeed heartening to hear of such tidings in a country, where, at one stage, hostilities seemed to have dug in so deep that it was with great danger that citizens ventured out of their shelters to buy bread for their families. We hope against hope that the frail thread of peace that now exists among the Lebanese warlords will be strengthened by an increased awareness of the common identity and national destiny rather than being broken off at the slightest doubt over each other's intentions.

The gaping wounds that the nine years of violence left behind are most difficult to heal in a hurry. Many have lost their loved ones and much worse are the lingering doubts over the fate of the missing thousands. One can also understand the hesitation of the militia leaders to announce the fate of the hostages they have seized over the years, for the simple reason that most of those innocent civilians might not be alive any more.

While sympathising with the grieving Lebanese, we would also like to appeal to them to accept realities as realities and not to let their grief turn into rage and anger which is only one step away from violence of which their country has had enough and more. Hatred and violence can only generate more hatred and more violence and cannot be the answer to any problem, we would like to remind them.

The Arab World needs Lebanon, but not in the shape it has sunk into. But it is the Arab World's moral responsibility to extend a more than helping hand to the Lebanese and bring back the strife-torn country to its feet.

The cautious approach and hesitant attitudes which feature the policy of most of the Arab countries when dealing with Lebanon had been the direct results of the unpredictable behaviour of the warring factions and militiamen who have ruled the streets of Beirut.

The latest turn of events in Lebanon, however, should help the Arab leaders realise that the time is ripe now to join hands and step into the Lebanese scene once again. The Lebanese need, more than anything else now, Arab re-assurances that their country is still, and will remain to be, an integral part of the Arab World and the strong hands of the Arabs will always be behind their moves to re-assert their Arab identity and re-accept the common Arab destiny and struggle against their enemies.

Furthermore, the thin ray of hope enshrined in the uneasy calm that prevails in Beirut needs to be brightened and Arabs can provide the impetus needed to push the Lebanese peace process ahead.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: No change in Israel

THE WORLD at large, except of course the United States, realises the true nature of Israel: as an enemy of peace. Therefore, the world does not expect any changes in the Israeli policies despite a probable change in government. Both the Likud and the Labour parties are now involved in negotiations with the smaller parties which hold the balance of power in parliament with the hope to form a government. If negotiations fail, the two major parties will have to try to form a coalition of national government.

We are certain that both parties will pursue the aims of world Zionism despite their differences on the way and the means of achieving that. Perhaps, each of the two parties will try to outbid the other in the race for serving Zionist objectives and so take further extremist stands that deepen the hostility of the Israeli society towards the Arabs.

One of the indications that the future government will be most extremist and most aggressive is the election of Meir Kahane, the notorious terrorist Zionist, to parliament. The world might see a change of faces in Israel but there will not be a change of Israeli policies that are based on aggression, denial of Palestinian rights and perpetual occupation of Arab land.

#### Al Dustour: Militarised community

THE ISRAELI society is deeply divided over the future of their state. Some people want to have a Biblical Israel, others want it to be a modern state and a third party would like to see Israel's dream of an empire come true.

In the Israeli society there are people who want to give up the Arab lands and others who want to hold on to every inch of what they believe is the Land of Israel. Any future government in Israel cannot and will not find a solution and of course cannot end the internal differences. This internal conflict is bound to create extremist attitudes that would not be in the best interest of the Arabs. The best illustration of this is the outcome of Israel's general election which revealed deep differences of views and brought extremists and terrorists like Meir Kahane to parliament.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: World conference is needed

THE SOVIET call for an international peace conference on the Middle East should be given all possible support by world nations, especially by Arab states. The proposal is a sincere effort by the Soviet Union to establish peace, and Jordan along with the other Arab states should give it all support and try by all means to have it come true, despite obstacles in the way.

Israel and the United States oppose such a conference because Israel wants to keep the Arab lands and perpetuate its occupation of Palestine; and the United States which wants to impose hegemony, seeks to keep the Soviet Union out of the way and tries to carry out partial solutions that suit the interests of Israel. The U.S. and Israel cannot agree to this conference which is designed to achieve a comprehensive peace because their agreement would imply admittance of failure of all their policies and especially partial solutions.

Washington's agreement to such a conference would indicate a total failure of its ambitious endeavours to rule out any rights of the Palestinians in their homeland. Therefore, the Arabs, who are weak and divided, should not expect such an international gathering to be held soon, but they should keep trying hard to achieve that goal.

## Israel tightens stranglehold on South Lebanon

By Randall Palmer  
Reuters

BATER, Lebanon — Israel's policies in occupied South Lebanon have developed into an open campaign of retaliation for the recent closure of its liaison bureau near Beirut, Lebanese and Israeli sources agree.

Israel has tightened its stranglehold on passage into and out of the South by imposing sometimes impossible demands on travellers. Lebanese officials and travellers say it has stopped the government from performing even such routine functions as administering school exams and paving roads.

Israeli officials link the measures to their displeasure at the closure of the Dbaiyeh office north of Beirut last week.

The co-ordinator of Israel's Lebanon policy, Uri Lubrani, told

Reuters in Tel Aviv that life in the South would become extremely difficult because of the closure of the Dbaiyeh office, and Israel had no intention of easing the situation.

Israeli officials say they hope the Lebanese people will urge their government to negotiate directly with Israel for security measures to allow an Israeli troop withdrawal. They hope that the pressure on Beirut will ultimately lead to conciliatory moves from the government's main backer, Syria.

But many people in the occupied South say the policy is more likely to encourage more attacks against Israeli troops.

They are angry that the Israelis allow only one small route into and out of the South, via Bata, a mountain village 40 kilometres southeast of Beirut, and require visa-like permits to cross their

checkpoint. Now that the Dbaiyeh office is closed, Lebanese people north of the Israeli front lines say they find it almost impossible to get a permit.

A distraught woman in the southern port of Tyre asked the Israeli governor in charge of civilian affairs there to give her a permit for her husband working in Beirut to come to Tyre.

"No, he must come here to get a permit," she quoted the governor as saying. She pointed out it was impossible for him to come to get a permit unless he already had one.

The Israeli governor for the Sidon region, a man known only as Captain Albert, told Reuters the issuing of car permits had been severely restricted because of the Lebanese government decision to have the liaison bureau closed.

He suggested sarcastically that people outside the Israeli-held

South should now try to get Israeli passes from the Lebanese government.

Residents in the South complain it can take days to get passes, usually valid for a maximum of one month, to travel to the North, and even then the waiting is not over.

Those who do acquire permits have to spend hours, often days, at the Bata checkpoint where the Israelis have stationed only one intelligence officer to screen the thousands of passengers who want to go to the North every day.

He pores over computer files to check if any traveller is considered undesirable, while trucks laden with fruit and cars sometimes full of screaming children wait in the sun. South-bound vehicles usually face even longer delays.

Nearby, a Reuters correspondent saw a militiaman of the Israeli-supplied "South Leb-

anon Army" using a rubber truncheon to beat some middle-aged women trying to reach the Israeli checkpoint.

The Lebanese government last week was forced to cancel official examinations in the South for high school certificates because the Israelis refused to allow copies of the exams to be transported into the region, Lebanese officials said.

The Lebanese governor of the Sidon region, Halim Fayyad, said the Israelis had not allowed asphalt into the South, making it impossible for the government to begin the year's schedule for paving roads.

"We cannot bring asphalt by land or sea, by tanker truck or barrels," he said. "We can't find any justification."

Mr. Fayyad and other leaders in the South also charged that the Israelis had tried to imprison or expel leaders who spoke out against

inst them. Such action has been stepped up since the Lebanese government started taking a pronounced anti-Israeli line this spring.

Mr. Fayyad said the Israelis had refused for a time to let him back to the South after he went to Beirut for medical treatment.

He was finally allowed back, but police and other local people said Israel had forced three Shi'ite Muslim clerics to leave the area and had put three other Muslim clergymen into the Ansar prison camp.

"The Israelis will remove anyone who bothers them, whoever he is," said a Shi'ite cleric.

In Tel Aviv, Lubrani alleged "the closure (of the liaison office) is certainly one result of Syrian pressure on Beirut, but by the same token you may expect that the Lebanese will convey to Syria the problems that arise out of it."

## Black out on detained Arabs in Israeli military prison

UP TO 136 Palestinians and Lebanese are reported to have been held incommunicado detention in the military prison of Atlit in Israel since mid-November 1983, when they were secretly transferred there from southern Lebanon. Amnesty International (AI) is concerned because these prisoners are being denied access to or any means of communication with their families or with an international humanitarian organisation such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and because only two of them have been permitted to see a lawyer.

It is concerned also because they have been denied the right to be confronted with, and refute, any evidence being used against them as the basis for their detention.

The 136 detainees were among about 12,000 Palestinians, Lebanese and others, both combatants and civilians, who were arrested by the Israeli Forces in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon in June 1982. They were held in Al Ansar detention camp in Lebanon on suspicion of having links with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) or of having been involved in security violations against the Israeli forces.

On Nov. 24, 1983 a total of 4,491 detainees at this camp plus 100 Palestinian political prisoners in Israel were released in exchange for six Israeli troops held by the PLO in Lebanon.

However, over 140 Al Ansar detainees who were to have benefited from the negotiated exchange were secretly transferred to Israel. (Up to six of them have since been released.)

The detention in Israel of the remaining 136 prisoners is apparently in accordance with an emergency regulation issued by the Israeli minister of defence on Aug. 27, 1983 which provides for the arrest, and detention in Israel, of people who are not Israeli citizens or inhabitants of Israel "if

there is good reason to presume that considerations of state security or public safety require it".

Since their transfer to Israel they no longer have access to the ICRC. They have not been permitted to communicate in any way with their families. Only two detainees, Ghassan Zeidan, a Lebanese, and Muhammad Yunis, a Palestinian, are known to have been permitted to see a lawyer, who received power of attorney on their behalf from their families.

At their meeting on March 26, they gave sworn affidavits describing their situation to the lawyer. One of them stated that on Nov. 13, 1983 he and other prisoners had been blindfolded and taken to Israel by bus. He continued:

"At first we were put in cells in an unknown prison. Here we were treated brutally and were forced to stand for hours with our hands raised. Our hands were tied for three days and we used to sleep in this

condition. We were blindfolded for two days.

"... In Atlit prison we do not receive books or newspapers. We are forbidden to listen to the radio. We are cut off from the outside world. We do not have any communication, not even by letter, with our families.

"The soldiers insult us without any reason. They beat us as a matter of course. We are degraded by having to stand with our heads bent down as long as we are talking to a soldier."

The procedures for appealing against their detention, as set up under the emergency regulations of Aug. 1983, do not adequately provide the detainees with the opportunity to challenge the legality of their detention or refute the evidence against them.

The regulation entitles the detainee to appeal against the detention order to an appeals commission and to appear before it in person and state his or her case.

The possibility of lodging an appeal has to be brought to the detainee's attention no later than a fortnight after his or her arrest, and the appeals commission has to examine the appeal no later than a fortnight after the appeal has been filed.

The secrecy that has surrounded their detention and the fact that they are held incommunicado make it difficult to say to what extent such procedures are being carried out. AI has only received reports of appeals hearings having taken place on April 4 and 5, 1984, when at least five detainees were reported to have had their appeals heard. Three of them were released.

The other two were Ghassan Zeidan and Muhammad Yunis, who were represented at the hearing by their lawyer. They were accused of belonging to a radical faction of the PLO, which they denied.

The prosecution claimed that

they had confessed to membership, although no evidence was produced at the hearing that they had confessed, and thus no opportunity was afforded to the defendants to challenge the evidence. Their appeal was rejected.

Other appeals may have taken place which have not been reported to AI. Up to three detainees were said to have been freed at the beginning of March, possibly after an appeal.

AI is calling for a full and detailed list of all these detainees to be made public; for all these detainees to be allowed access to a humanitarian organisation such as the ICRC, and to lawyers; for them to be allowed to communicate with their families; and for them to be allowed to appeal against their detention as soon as possible — they should be represented by lawyers and given the right to be confronted with, and refute, the evidence against them — Amnesty International Newsletter

The prosecution claimed that



## Carrington's new NATO priority is improving 'West-West' relations.

By Paul Taylor  
Reuters

BRUSSELS — A wind of change is blowing through the drab corridors of NATO headquarters over a month after Britain's Lord Carrington took over as secretary-general of the 16-nation alliance.

With a new sense of purpose, the energies of a 1,300-strong international bureaucracy have been focussed on the need to shore up political and military relations between the United States and its West European allies.

In his sparse public pronouncements since taking office on June 25, Lord Carrington has set a key third priority for NATO in addition to its established goals of defence and East-West dialogue — the maintenance of "West-West" relations.

The urgency of this task has been dramatised by growing rumblings of discontent in the U.S. Congress over West European conventional defence efforts.

The Senate about a month ago narrowly rejected an amendment by Democrat Sam Nunn, a pro-NATO defence expert, that threatened to pull American troops out of Europe over the next few years unless the Europeans boosted defence spending.

"Nun is not going to go away," a senior NATO official said. "A very large proportion of the U.S. Congress believes the Europeans are not doing enough. This is going to be a continuing issue."

New Pentagon and con-

gressional studies leaked to the press last week underlined the contention that the U.S. is doing more to defend Europe than the Europeans themselves.

NATO officials say Lord Carrington does not believe the problem can simply be ascribed to a lack of understanding in the United States of European defence achievements.

"To some extent the Americans don't appreciate what is already being done in Europe and he will seek to get that message across. But there is no doubt that better European defence output must be part of the answer," one official said.

The new secretary-general is likely to visit Washington in September and wants to establish a much-needed dialogue with Congress as well as with administration leaders, officials said.

The Nunn amendment sought to force European governments to commit themselves to a three-per-cent annual real rise in defence spending, an increasingly remote target which they accepted in the healthier economic climate of the late 1970s.

Mr. Nunn also singled out two priorities to make maximum use of existing alliance defence resources — improving NATO's infrastructure of air bases, munitions dumps, fuel pipelines and communications, and improving the sustainability and training of current forces.

If this leads to a shift of priorities from high-technology gadgetry to the nuts and bolts of basic

defence, then Nunn may do us all a favour," another NATO official said.

While less attractive to political and industrial lobbies than high-tech "superweapons", infrastructure and sustainability are vital to NATO's strategy of bringing U.S. reinforcements to Europe rapidly in a crisis.

Without adequate runways, hardened shelters, munitions or fuel, the 1,100 U.S. tactical aircraft and six army divisions that would fly to Europe could make little contribution to its defence and would offer easy targets to Warsaw Pact forces.

Lord Carrington has taken the Nunn challenge seriously. NATO officials have been set to work on transatlantic defence burden-sharing and are currently costing the improvements Mr. Nunn seeks.

First results may be seen next month when NATO countries are due to agree on funding for a six-year infrastructure programme.

The issue has caused behind-the-scenes acrimony between the United States and West Germany, the two main contributors, with Washington and the NATO military seeking a \$10 billion fund while Bonn is not prepared to go beyond six billion.

The U.S. tabled a study showing the German economy benefits handsomely from the fund. A West German counter-study questioned this conclusion but Bonn has since raised its cash offer and officials expect a compromise to

provide a substantial increase in infrastructure spending.

Mr. Nunn is also pressing for NATO to meet a long-established goal of keeping munitions and war stocks for 30 days' fighting.

At present no ally meets that sustainability requirement and some European units have as little as five days' ammunition, military sources say.

"For years, we have been saying 'let's get the weapons systems first and worry about munitions later'. The result is that we have some fancy guns but not enough bullets," a senior NATO officer said.

Since West European defence budgets are tightly constrained and the prospect of major increases seems remote, a new emphasis on the "nuts and bolts" issues would inevitably mean some change in spending priorities away from the procurement of new weapons.

Officials say the new secretary-general is not yet advocating such a shift and recognises that changing defence priorities is a slow process, like turning a supertanker.

"It will take all Carrington's skill to steer NATO on this course while trying to hold off congressional frustration," a Western defence analyst said.

"The danger is that the desire to 'teach Europe a lesson' may soon weigh more heavily in the Senate than a rational consideration of the long-term interests of America and the alliance," he added.

## Mondale is moving towards the middle, vowing 'new realism'

By Mike Shanahan  
Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter F. Mondale is moving towards the political middle, attempting to establish himself as a candidate of the future, and hoping that Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro will give his campaign the excitement it has lacked.

Mr. Mondale begins the general election campaign facing public opinion polls and conventional political wisdom that give him almost no chance of defeating President Ronald Reagan this fall.

To overcome that perception, campaign strategists believe they have made a strong start with the impression of party unity and with speeches by Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro, his vice-presidential running mate, at the Democratic national convention.

In his speech, Mr. Mondale promised a "new realism," including an assertion that whoever is elected president in November will have to raise taxes to offset the federal deficit.

Campaign Chairman James Johnson said Mr. Mondale would continuously seek to puncture Mr. Reagan's refusal to acknowledge that the country has serious problems at home and abroad.

"There is a new realism in the Democratic Party," Mr. Johnson said shortly after the convention closed down.

In Mr. Mondale's address and in the fall campaign strategy outlined by his senior aides, there are overtones from the new ideas themes spelled out by Gary Hart, Mr. Mondale's defeated rival to the nomination.

Mr. Mondale stayed away from any promises of big government programmes to solve domestic problems.

Instead, he said, since Mr. Reagan won in 1980, the Democrats have been asking the American public what the party's mistakes had been.

"Look at our platform (policy statement)," he said. "There are no defence cuts that weaken our security, no business cuts that weaken our economy, no laundry lists that raid our treasury."

Many of the parts of the platform that Mr. Mondale praised were suggested by Sen. Hart, whose unsuccessful campaign focused on the figure.

If elected, however, Mr. Mondale has no obligation to follow the dictates of the platform.

Campaign aides want working-class Democrats who voted for Mr. Reagan in 1980 to return to the fold this year, and do not believe talking about new federal programmes will accomplish that.

It is probably too early to assess the eventual impact of Ms. Ferraro.

In the short run, however, Mr. Mondale and his aides are ecstatic with the reaction to date. She brought passion to a convention that was expected by many to be boring.

But more important, they believe Ms. Ferraro has revised the public image of Mr. Mondale as a staid, cautious unimaginative leader incapable of a bold political stroke.

Privately, the Mondale campaign staff concedes that he is weakest in the South.

Mr. Reagan, after a weeklong thrashing at the hands of the Democrats in convention, is moving to regain the political offensive. He began with a radio broadcast, followed with a news conference and then a campaign trip that included two southern states, Texas and Georgia.

The president, showing he doesn't plan to concede any region to Mr. Mondale, travelled to the northeastern industrial state of New Jersey.

Even though Mr. Reagan leads handily in most public opinion polls, his campaign foray is a recognition that the Democrats gained ground last week.

Vice President George Bush has preceded Mr. Reagan by visiting four cities in Texas, his home state.

Amid suggestions that Mr. Mondale was writing off the South by selecting Ms. Ferraro as his running mate, Mr. Reagan's campaign director Edward J. Rollins said the president's visit to Georgia was designed to show that "we think the South is very, very important."

Mr. Mondale's campaign director Robert Beckel, recognising the importance of the South to a Democratic victory, said that Mr. Mondale would kick off the fall campaign in a southern state yet to be decided.

"We expect to spend a lot of time in the South," he said. "The South is a Democratic region."

In his broadcast last week Mr. Reagan cast himself as the candidate of the future, saying his administration is opening the frontiers of space to American business.

"We've been hearing a lot lately from politicians who keep talking about how dark the future is," Mr. Reagan said, without ever mentioning Mr. Mondale by name.

"Well I think the narrowness of their vision stems from a kind of blindness to the adventure that technology continues to offer us," Mr. Reagan said. "Those folks have such a strangled sense of possibilities."

إلى هنا



# Slavery lives on 150 years after abolition

By Neil Harris

LONDON — There are more slaves now than in the days of the cotton plantations, but the modern victims are more likely to be Turkish children in continental Europe and Asian women and minors in Britain.

The world's oldest human rights organisation, the Anti-Slavery Society, estimates that British, French and Spanish slave masters held up to four million people around the time of abolition in 1834.

Today, says Peter Davies, the society's director, at least five million adults and 100 million children exist in conditions which would qualify for slavery in the days of William Wilberforce, inspiration of the abolitionist movement in Britain in the 19th century.

As the society marks its 150th anniversary, its offices in London and Geneva are investigating these forms of 20th century slavery:

- exploitation of child and migrant labour in Europe;
- debt bondage in India, Mauritania and Peru;
- serfdom in the Andes;
- bride-burning in India;
- female circumcision in Africa.

Trafficking in human beings has also taken place in the United States, where the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) smashed a racket in Indonesian servants in 1982; in Pakistan, where gangs kidnap and sell teenage girls; and in China, where nearly 100 slave dealers were convicted in 1982.

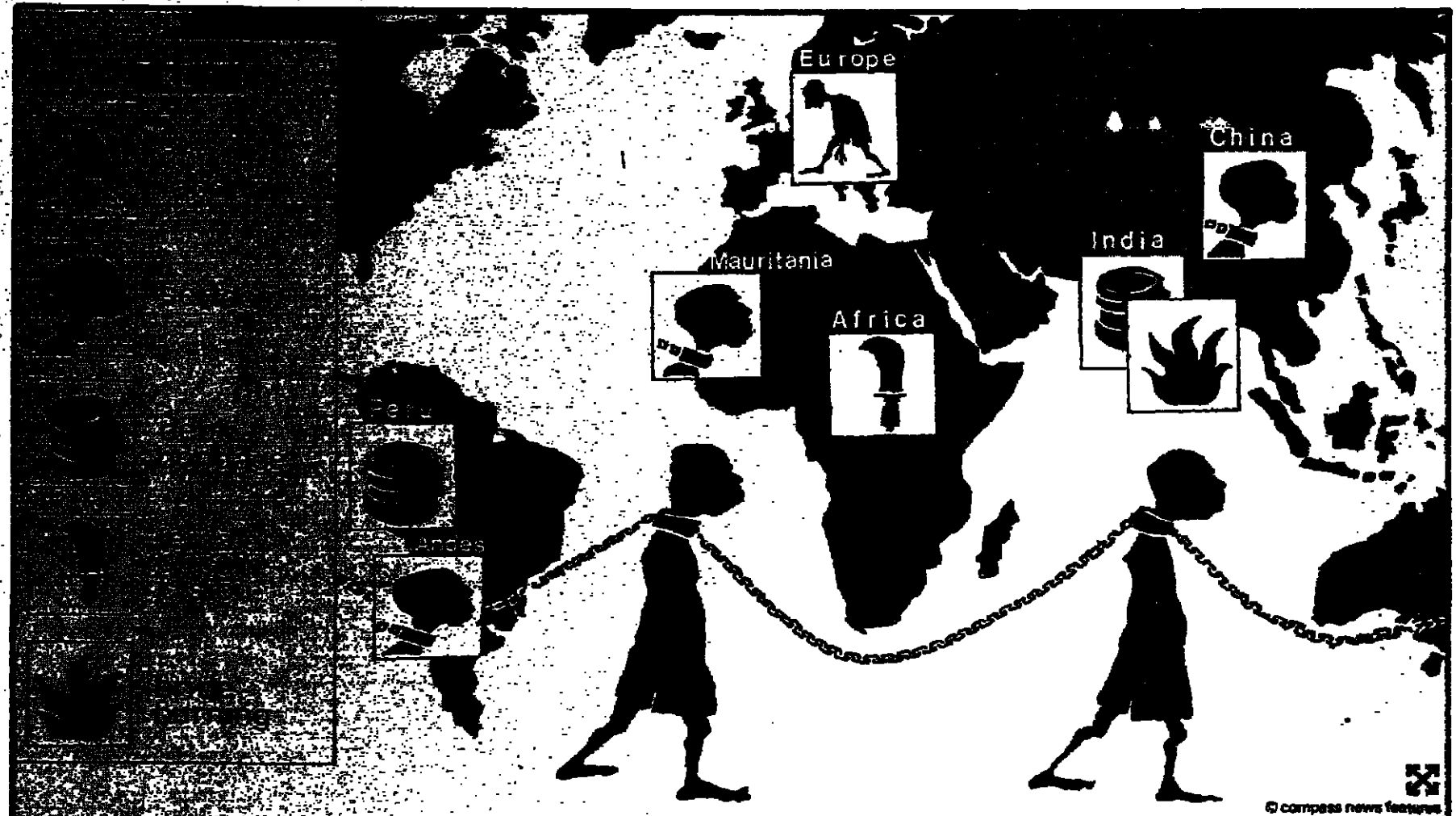
It is the area of sweated labour that is causing new concern. "The grievous thing is that it is coming back in Europe," said Mr. Davies.

The society is investigating the situation in Leicester in the British Midlands where the garment industry employs a large proportion of Asian immigrants.

Investigators are believed to have evidence of children and women toiling long hours for little pay in unhygienic conditions in backstreet sweatshops and on market stalls.

The study's results are expected later this year.

In a report produced last year, Turkish children were found to be among the worst sufferers in Europe, particularly in West Germany, where their own families as well as German employers all-



edly exploit them. Belgium and the Netherlands were criticised for failing to monitor the employment of migrant children.

"As long as human beings are greedy, the situation will continue," Mr. Davies said. "It is about poverty and how the strewed can make themselves prosperous out of other people's despair."

His office overlooks the main street of the heavily-black district of Brixton, South London, where ferocious anti-police riots in 1981 shattered the myth of a tolerant, multicultural community.

The society, a privately-funded body with consultative status at the United Nations, was formed in 1839 following Wilberforce's successful efforts in securing the freedom of British slaves in the West Indies. Today, its directors are drawn from around the globe and its financing supported by the Ford Foundation in the United States, the international Quaker

movement and philanthropic bodies such as the Sainsbury trading group in Britain.

But the 150th anniversary of the British abolition, which other European nations followed, leaves the society pondering that as oppression in one form is crushed, another replaces it.

The U.N.'s 1956 definition sets out five categories of modern slavery: chattel slavery, debt bondage, serfdom, child exploitation and servile forms of marriage.

The society pursues them all — including child pornography and prostitution — but Mr. Davies names debt bondage as the most notorious.

"It is superseding serfdom," he said. "It is an enormous and worldwide problem and our main task."

What happens is that poor and illiterate peasants raise trivial loans by mortgaging their labour for unspecified periods that can

last a lifetime. They pay the interest in sweat, but cannot negotiate new terms when their "contracts" are sold by one landowner to another.

Debt bondage is the closest heir to chattel slavery, the system of absolute ownership now legally abolished in every nation on earth, but still found in Mauritania, sometimes modified into debt bondage, and the Sahel areas of North Africa. India has 6.5 millions under debt-bondage, the society says.

Many forms are not as clear-cut as the 19th century.

"We are the only organisation working in the field with African women's organisations on female circumcision," Mr. Davies said.

"We had to demonstrate it was a health risk, and then to educate women into understanding it undermines their ability to have equal relations with men. It makes them breeding machines," he said. Mr.

Davies added: "This can only be said by Africans to Africans."

In India, bride-burning "accidents," assisted by husbands dissatisfied with their wives' dowries in arranged marriages, are frequent. The society believes the dowry system is itself the obstacle to marriages based on mutual suitability.

The Luxembourg-based agency aims at bringing professionalism and objectivity to an area that has been treated either perfunctorily or subversively. "There is no place in our product for tendentiousness or special pleading," Compass says.

"While fully cognizant of the problems of reporting fairly and objectively on 'Third World' affairs, we seek to be different and better," the agency adds. The agency is the conception of the Aga Khan, a leading "Third World" figure who has published newspapers in East Africa for 25 years and latterly various specialised media. Compass is an element in his deeply felt commitment to assist communication between the "Third World" and the "First".

Mr. Davies rejects the idea that slavery expresses an inherent cruelty in a race.

"All societies that have developed have done so on the basis of slavery," he said. "The Parthenon was not built by heavily-unorganised workers. Athens and Rome are enough to show that European civilisations have a basis in slavery."

"Like colonialism in its days, it was accepted. It is a historical process." — Compass.

reporting on the 3,000 million people (three-quarters of the human race) who live in the "Third World", the stories they generate and their crucial impact on the remaining quarter of mankind.

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"Like colonialism in its days, it was accepted. It is a historical process." — Compass.

# Computer programme theft hits unprecedented levels

By Malcolm Davidson  
Reporter

LONDON — Every time a teenage computer fan makes a few copies of his favourite game for his friends he could be banging another nail into the coffin of its creators.

The huge boom in home computers has spawned a cut-throat industry geared to producing games which can flourish only if they offer something new and more exciting than their rivals.

But it is the very success of a company's software, that could spell its death, because its products are the favourite target of home copiers and professional counterfeiters.

According to Donald Maclean, chairman of Britain's newly formed Federation Against Software Theft (FAST), programme piracy has reached "desperate levels" and some of the most successful games firms are being driven to

the wall by copying. Britain's computer industry has no real idea how much it is losing, but the most conservative estimate is 150 million sterling (\$200 million) in the past 12 months.

The problem is far from confined to Britain. Even in countries with better software protection such as the United States, France and Germany, piracy is growing.

Although computer software in the United States was given the same protection as books in 1976, industry spokesman Vico Henriques says: "We think the problem is getting worse."

Mr. Henriques, who heads the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association in Washington, estimates that U.S. firms lose between one and \$3 billion a year to the pirates out of total sales of \$110 billion.

The law has worked well in reducing business software theft within the United States, but there is a serious problem of illicit copying

of programmes abroad, with pirates in Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea the worst culprits. The practice is spreading, he says, to Brazil, Argentina and some Mideastern countries.

West German law also covers software, but computer firms say the problem is enforcement. Few police forces have trained officers to track down the pirates and the computer firms often have to do much of the work themselves.

French law covers software to a limited extent only. It is not illegal to copy programmes for personal use, and Serge Yablonsky of Accountants Price Waterhouse says piracy is very widespread.

"The best software companies can do is to try to improve software as quickly as possible so as to render any copies made immediately obsolete," he says.

Paris lawyer Jim Iacino says software is protected by copyright only if it is for industrial use. However, the procedure for using the law is often too lengthy and British moves to beef up software protection could lead to similar calls in France.

Computer experts have long been trying to develop foolproof ways of protecting their work through technical devices. But dedicated pirates frequently find ways of getting round the controls, whose cost makes them suitable only for more expensive software.

FAST's MacLean is convinced that better technical security should go hand in hand with stricter copyright law. He hopes new legislation will be on the statute book in about a year.

But one of the industry group's greatest tasks, he believes, is to increase public respect for copyright.

"The respect of copyright is wanting to the extent where it is now non-existent," he says. "We believe the problem is increasing."

Mr. MacLean, who has already led a highly successful campaign against video piracy, is confident that FAST can largely end professional counterfeiting and corporate theft by the sort of firm that buys perhaps 10 computer units but only one or two software operating systems.

"I think that we will discover any significant operator," he says. "One year from now we will be extremely disappointed if we have not discovered every significant copying operation."

Much tougher, he says, is to persuade youngsters that it is not in their interests to buy a five sterling (\$6.60) computer game and then make 30 or 40 copies. Unlike videos the 40th copy of a computer game is just as good as the first.

Mr. MacLean says the quality and quantity of games programmes are already suffering and warns that if trends continue, the time will come when software

firms will just stop marketing new games because most of the profits go into pirates' pockets.

Some major computer software makers warned they might refuse to sell their products in Australia after a court threw out a claim by the American Apple computer company that the Taiwanese-made Wombat machine infringed its copyright.

That ruling was later overturned and the government brought in new legislation to give software copyright protection that has been welcomed by the industry.

Japan, however, is still wrangling over exactly how it is to protect software. The International Trade and Industry Ministry (MITI) advocates a protection period of 15 years, while the Cultural Affairs Agency has drafted a law which would revise current copyright law to cover programmes for 50 years.

## Randa Habib's Corner

### Interviewers ask

HAVE YOU noticed how our press interviews are conducted sometimes? Be it an interview on TV or a press conference, there is this category of journalists who mix up speeches with questions, who instead of listening, talk, instead of sounding out their interviewee, try to put words in his mouth.

So it is not rare that the person being interviewed is forced to interfere and put an end to these sermons.

I remember once that a foreign minister of a Western country who was giving a press conference in Amman had to tell a journalist who had been speaking for more than five minutes: "Sir, do you want to ask me a question or give me a lecture?"

Unfortunately, this incident was not the only one. So many Jordanian and foreign officials had to interfere, sometimes in a serious manner to "lecture journalists."

The most recent similar incident occurred during the joint press conference of His Majesty King Hussein and French President Francois Mitterrand when the King had to tell a journalist, "Sir, this is not a question, it's a press release."

The job of a journalist is to inform, and press conferences and interviews are there to offer the opportunity for a journalist to ask questions so they can inform their readers. If a journalist is only concerned to impose his opinion on such or such subjects, what is the point in an interview?

Maybe some journalists believe it is a golden opportunity for them to voice their ideas in front of officials and other colleagues.

This behaviour by certain reporters can result in making officials hesitate to give interviews and press conferences in Amman. Clear and clever questions are much more important than long dull and often incoherent speeches coming from journalist who are too far from knowing the basics of their profession.

## 'Mulatas' to help repay Brazil's national debt

By Gloria Helena Rey  
Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — A night club impresario intends to use "mulatas" — sensuous mulatto women Samba dancers — to promote Brazilian products abroad and thus help the country pay off its staggering foreign debt.

Black and feminist groups criticise the plan of Osvaldo Sargentelli as racist and sexist.

But Sargentelli, 61, owner of Rio's popular Oba-Oba Club, sees the scheme as "an obligation" in a time of national financial crisis and has gotten government backing.

"The idea is to increase Brazil's hard currency earnings, by using beautiful 'mulatas' to draw attention overseas to Brazilian coffee, tourist spots, clothes, sporting goods and suntan lotion," the nightclub magnate, who is white, said in an interview.

"I'm prepared to put everything I have — 1 billion cruzeiros (about \$ 580,000) — into this project," he declared.

"Mulatas" in Brazil are women whose skin colour ranges from black to coffee, and Brazilians often consider them to be among their most beautiful and sexy females.

Sargentelli presented his idea to the government Import-Export Agency, known as CACEX, which offered to advise him in his plans.

"CACEX will give logistical support to this project and will orient Sargentelli as to which Brazilian products he can best market in the various countries in which he plans to present his shows," Sergio Rivas, assistant to the president of the Import-Export Agency, told the Associated Press.

Brazil owes around \$100 billion, the highest debt in the developing world. Financial authorities generally agree that a boost in the trade surplus, through increased exports, would help alleviate the country's over-all money problems.

But militant black and feminist spokesmen say that to use "mul-

atas" to try to solve Brazil's economic woes is degrading to the dancers.

"The idea is discriminatory, sexually as well as racially," stated Maria Helena Fuzer, a leader of Brazil's small Black-Consciousness Movement.

Brazil is a mixed-race country whose best known carnival Samba dancers are predominantly dark-skinned. But, Mrs. Fuzer said, "the conception of the Brazilian 'mulata' as a sex symbol or tourist attraction of our country contains a definite negative racial element."

Rose Marie Muraro, a feminist leader and author, called Sargentelli's plan "the manipulation of women as consumer goods." And she added, "It's typical of our underdevelopment."

"On the other hand," Mrs. Muraro, who is white, said in an interview, "You can't be too moralistic. You must recognise that in Brazil there are not many good job opportunities for black women."

And in fact, with unemployment and so-called "underemployment" running at record rates, estimated as high as 40 per cent — in a country where the minimum wage is equal to \$15 a week — lots of young mulatto women have gone to the Oba-Oba Club to try out for Sargentelli's Samba troupe.

Typical was Ms. Olivia Olimpia de Almeida, 21, out of a job and with only a grade-school education. She told the AP at a testing session, "It's a way to get out of the hole financially."

Roberto Abraham, an assistant in charge of putting together the first traveling Samba-dancing group, said, "We've also had applications from teachers, nurses and even sociologists — all looking for work."

It was not clear how much the dancers would get paid, but most of the hopefuls didn't seem to care. "I hope it's more than the minimum wage," said Sandra Teixeira Serpa, 18. "But the important thing is just getting hired."

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1st soccer quarterfinal berth goes to Italy

## Egypt crushes Costa Rica

LOS ANGELES (R) — Italy became the first team to qualify for the last eight of the Olympic soccer tournament when they beat the United States 1-0 in a Group D qualifying match Tuesday night.

The victory gave the Italians four points, enough to assure them of at least second place in the final group standings.

It was a setback for the host country, however, who will have to beat Egypt on Thursday to join Italy in the last eight.

Pietro Fanna scored the vital goal in the 53rd minute at the Rose Bowl stadium Tuesday night after Serena nodded down a high cross from the right.

More than 63,000 fans roared on the U.S. side but Italy, coached by Enzo Bearzot, the man who led the nation to victory in the World Cup in Spain two years ago, held on.

The Americans matched the Italians in midfield but lacked finishing power. The closest they came to scoring was when Italian goalkeeper Tancredi narrowly prevented an own-goal from a back-header by Tricella in the

15th minute.

In Tuesday night's other match in the same group, Egypt showed they could play football as well as fight when they crushed Costa Rica 4-1 in Palo Alto, California.

The Egyptians had spent most of their first match, against Italy on Sunday, fouling and fighting and had three players sent off.

Mahmoud Al-Khatib and Magdi Abdel Ghani put them 2-0 up by halftime. Emad Suleiman netted a third in the 62nd minute and Ali Gadallah added a fourth nine minutes later.

Costa Rica's Evaristo Coronado scrambled home a consolation goal three minutes from the end but their next match, against Italy on Thursday, will be their last.

Earlier, France and Chile moved closer to the quarter-finals with victories over Group A rivals Norway and Qatar respectively.

Late replacement Francois Brisson hit the winner as France beat Norway 2-1 in Cambridge, Massachusetts and Jaime Baeza scored the solitary goal in Chile's clash against Qatar in Annapolis, Maryland.

Brisson, called up because striker Patrice Garande has an ankle injury, broke the stalemate 11 minutes into the second half. The Lens player volleyed home after Guy Lacombe's cross from the right rebounded off a defender.

The Frenchman had warmed the near-28,000 crowd in the 12th minute when Lacombe's corner found Dominique Bijotat who supplied the pass for his opening goal.

Norway levelled in the 34th minute when midfielder Jose Toure handled and Per Egil Ahlsson scored from the penalty spot.

Little separated Chile and Qatar until Baeza was presented with his simple chance for a rebound off a Qatar defender eight minutes into the second half.

Chile and France have taken three points from two group matches to date and meet on Friday.

## Olympics reach new pitch with start of athletics

LOS ANGELES (R) — The excitement, colour and drama of the Olympic Games reach a new pitch on Friday when two of the world's greatest athletes begin their quest for gold on the opening day of the athletics programme.

Americans Carl Lewis and Ed Moses, the finest sprinter and low hurdler respectively of their era, race within two hours of each other in what promises to be an explosive opening session.

The schedule starts with the comparatively low-key women's heptathlon 100 metres hurdles and all spectators in the Los Angeles coliseum will be waiting for their first sight of Lewis, who races in the first round of the 100 metres shortly after 10 a.m. (1700 GMT).

Win or lose, Lewis looks certain to be the star of the athletics as he attempts to emulate the immortal Jesse Owens and win all three sprint golds and the long jump title.

Lewis, as he proved at last year's inaugural World Championships and at the U.S. trials this year, runs faster and jumps farther than any man on earth, but even he does not dominate his events as comprehensively as Moses does.

Moses, a thoughtful, articulate man, applies the passion for logic — which helped him gain a university degree in physics — to the most technically-demanding track event of them all, the 400 metres hurdles.

The balding 28-year-old has not been defeated since 1977 and has won 102 consecutive events, including 89 finals.

Defeat for Moses at any stage of the Olympics would be one of the greatest upsets of the games in one of athletics' most exciting events.

A glittering array of athletes will perform before the capacity 92,000 crowd basking in the Californian sunshine at the coliseum, but in athletics, as in many other sports, the Eastern bloc boycott has left some gaping holes.

The men's track programme is largely unaffected, although two times marathon winner Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany is missing. But the field events and

the entire women's programme will be without many of the world's best.

Two duels which promised to be as gripping as any in Olympic history will not now take place because of the Soviet-led withdrawal.

The games will not see world record holder Evelyn Ashford of the U.S. race East Germany's world champion Marlies Gohr in the 100 metres.

And there will be no clash between world 400 metres champion and record holder Jarmila Kratochvilova of Czechoslovakia and Olympic champion Marita Koch of East Germany.

## Fireworks in store

But fireworks are in store in the women's 3,000 metres, where world champion Mary Decker of the U.S. meets Britain's 18-year-old phenomenon Zola Budd.

Both women run from the front, the most thrilling but also the most dangerous method of approaching a race. Few events are likely to match their encounter for spine-tling excitement.

The men's 800 and 1,500 metres also promise to be riveting, but only the brave or the foolhardy would predict a winner.

With their class and pedigree, the British trio of world champion Steve Cram, Olympic champion Sebastian Coe and world record

holder Steve Overt should dominate the longer race.

In theory, Coe is favourite for the 800 metres, in which he holds the world record. But he has never won a major championship and admits that at the moment he is not the athlete who blazed his way to three world records in 41 days five years ago.

The Britons have all been affected by fitness and form worries and well-prepared racers such as Brazil's Joaquim Cruz in the 800 and Morocco's Said Aouita in the 1,500 have excellent chances of snatching Olympic titles.

In the field, world high jump record holder Zhu Jianhua will try to overcome both his reputation for performing poorly outside his native China and the challenge of the exuberant American Dwight Stones.

Zhu conquered childhood bronchitis to become the world's premier high jumper and is China's main hope for athletics gold.

What promises to be the main showdown begins on Aug. 3 when Daley Thompson defends his Olympic decathlon title against world record holder Jurgen Hingsen of West Germany.

Thompson is a supreme competitor who thrives on pressure. Hingsen is a superb physical specimen who is convinced he can now beat the Briton.

## India defeats Malaysia in bad-tempered hockey match

LOS ANGELES (R) — Defending champions India beat Malaysia 3-1 in a bad-tempered Olympic 3-1 in a bad-tempered Olympic men's hockey match Tuesday in which five players received temporary suspensions.

Two goals in the last four minutes gave India their victory and they now lie second in Group 'A' behind Australia, who beat Spain 3-1.

West Germany, 4-0 winners over the United States, are third in the section, also with two wins.

Captain Zafar Iqbal was one of four Indians who spent a spell off the field in a match marred by indiscipline and umpiring.

Defender Vineet Kumar scored all India's goals from penalty corners, the first after 11 minutes.

Malaysia equalised through Keat Seong Foo, a goal which was disallowed but then upheld to the fury of the Indian players.

India again showed their displeasure when Zafar netted but was ruled to have shot from outside the scoring circle. Zafar and Fernandes were sent off as India protested.

Vineet clinched India's victory with his two late goals before the worst incidents of the match in the dying moments.

India's Hardeep Singh and Cheo Sing Tam of Malaysia were dismissed after one incident and Marcelus Gomes became the fourth Indian to leave the field just before the end.

## THE Daily Crossword By Sidney L. Robbins

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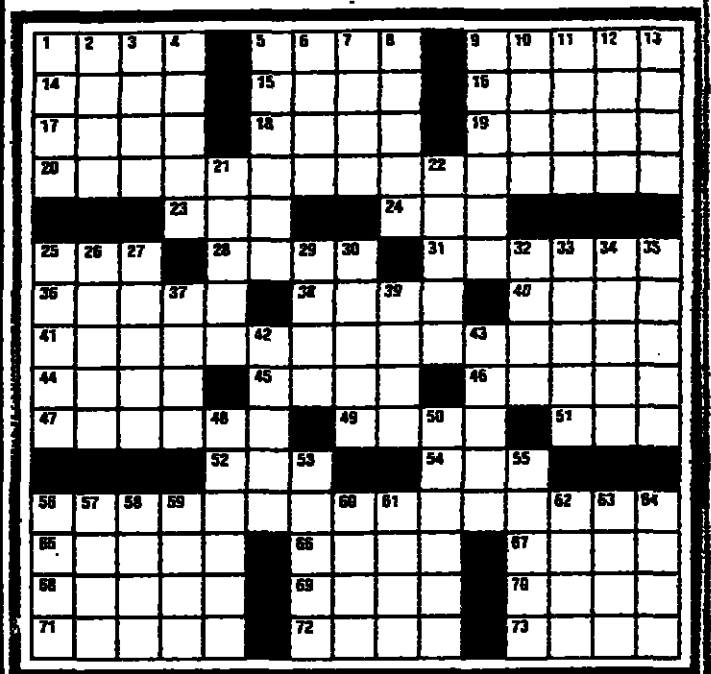
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63 Portent

64 Left



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## Controversy surrounds Gaines' swim victory

LOS ANGELES (R) — The United States made a clean sweep of all five swimming gold medals decided at the Olympic Games Tuesday night. But their triumph was not without controversy.

Australia lodged a protest after the men's 100 metres freestyle, claiming the winner, American Rowdy Gaines, had beaten the starter's gun.

But the protest was rejected by the International Swimming Fed-

eration after a review of the race. Gaines, who uses a controversial track-sprint start, won the gold in an Olympic record time of 49.80 seconds. The old mark of 49.99 was set by American Jim Montgomery in 1976.

The silver medal went to Australian Mark Stockwell. Per Johansson of Sweden became the first 100 metres freestyler to win two bronze medals at successive Olympic Games.

Stockwell was the first to complain about the start.

"Do they think they can change the rules here in America in order to win?" he asked.

Another Olympic record was set in the women's 400 metres freestyle when American Tiffany Cohen touched in four minutes 07.10 seconds, only 0.72 seconds outside Australian Tracey Wickham's 1978 world record.

Britain's Sarah Hardcastle and June Croft won the silver and bronze.

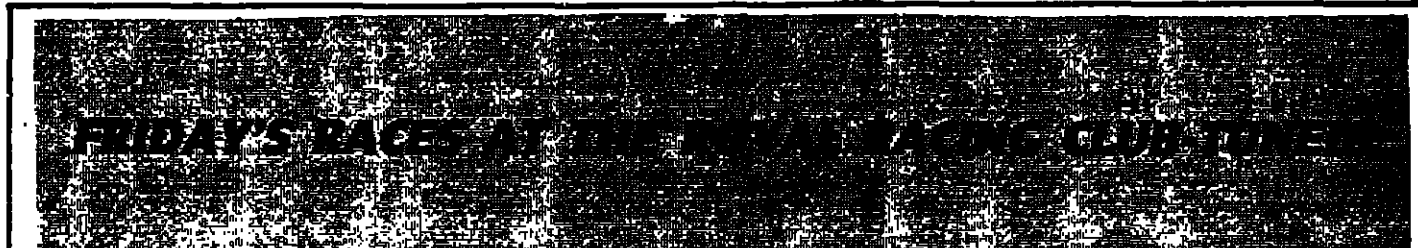
American Rick Carey, the world record holder, gained his expected gold in the men's 200 metres backstroke. But his time of 2:00.23 seconds was a disappointment. Carey denied he was affected by strong head wind in the outdoor pool.

France's Frederic Delcourt produced a national record in finishing second and the bronze went to Cam Henning of Canada.

## CAR FOR SALE

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FIRST RACE - 3.00 p.m.  
For beginner horses  
Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mamdouh El Adwan	Mihric	Owner	Thamin	54
2. Saad G. El Faez	Amal	Owner		52.5
3. Mohammad A. El Naby	M. Tank	Owner	Mousa	52.5
4. Mohammad Nay	Zarvah	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
5. Ali Mohammad	El Lafah	Owner	Ibrahim	52.5
6. Elsa Suliman	Hana	Owner	Ahmad	52.5
7. Mahmoud A. El Hady	Dhalibh	Owner	George	46.5

SECOND RACE - 3.30 p.m.  
For beginner horses  
Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Khalid N. El Faez	Jarah	Owner	Moustafa	54
2. Mohammad A. El Hady	F. Nour	Owner	Mousa	52.5
3. A. El Sattar Malar	Shahieh	Owner	Fawaz	52.5
4. Khalid Saleh	E. Elaei	Owner	Darallah	49.5
5. Mansour Salman	Hala	Owner	Ahmad	48
6. Taiseb A. El Kadri	D. Elshakar	Owner	Mahmoud	48
7. Shihay El Jemary	M. Usamah	Owner	Ibrahim	46.5
8. Awadh A. El Zabin	El Hamdanih	Owner		

THIRD RACE - 4.00 p.m.  
For Third Class horses  
Distance 1600 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	T. El Ababi	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	53
2. H.H. Late Sherif Nasir	El Himady	Ibrahim	Fawaz	47
3. Bahjat Fanoos	Stables	Owner	Mikel	53
4. Bahjat Fanoos	Sultan	Owner		47
5. Nimr El Hmoud	Rabadan	Owner		47
6. Nihal B. El Hadid	Hadia	Owner		45.5

FOURTH RACE - 4.30 p.m.  
For First and Second Class horses  
Distance 1600 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mamdouh H. El Hadid	El Ghawy	Owner	George	54
2. Ghaleb Haddadin	D. El Aswad	Owner		51
3. Ghaleb Haddadin	Eed	Owner	George	49.5
4. A. Elabi El Hadid	Wisam	Owner	Ibrahim	49.5
5. Samy Haddadin	Nhlood	Owner		48
6. Samy Haddadin	B. El Reeh	Owner	Mahmoud	48

FIFTH RACE 5.00 p.m.  
Iraqi Racing Club Cup  
For beginner horses  
Distance 1000 metres

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1. Mamdouh El Hadid	Lazaz	Owner	Ahmad	54
2. Mamdouh El Hadid	El Faha	Owner		52.5
3. Bahjat Fanoos	Holwan	Owner	Mikel	51
4. Bahjat Fanoos	Ghazaz	Owner		48
5. Bahjat Fanoos	Al Mazah	Owner	George	46.5
6. Nimr El Hmoud	I. El Reeh	Owner	Fawaz	48
7. Faisal Awad El Faez	K. El Moulook	Owner	Mousa	48
8. Faisal Awad El Faez	El Hanouf	Owner	Moustafa	46.5
9. Nihal B. El Hadid	Ward	Owner	Darallah	48
10. Harry K. Bisharat	Arkan	Owner	Salah	48
11. Trad D. El Faez	El Lahk	Owner	Ibrahim	46.5

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— Four apartments each consisting of two bedrooms and modern deluxe amenities.

All apartments in one building, and supplied with telephone, central heating and super deluxe furniture.  
Can be rented all together

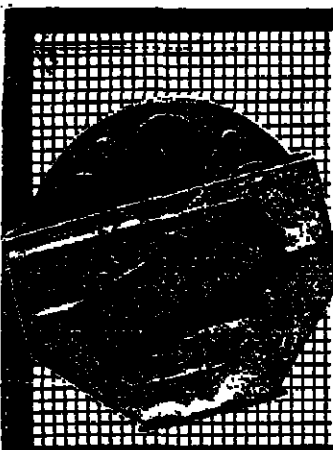
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Tel: 813280, 39900

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SCARFACE

Performances: 3:15, 6, and 9 p.m.

Performances: 3-6 - 8:30

Cinema  
AL HUSSEIN  
Tel: 22117MAD MAX 2  
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema  
RAINBOW  
Tel: 25155TWO OF A KIND  
(Colour)

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.  
Thursdays and Saturdays: 10:30 p.m.

Cinema  
ZAHARAN  
Tel: 23171THE NUMBER  
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

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Tel: 675573OPENING VERY  
SOON

Abdall, behind ALIA offices

Cinema  
PALESTINE  
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DANCER

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GET IT  
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Performances: 12-3-7

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RAGHADAN  
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REGISTRAR  
(MA'AZOUN)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8



## Top U.S. official urges tighter bank controls

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior Reagan administration official has urged stiffer control of U.S. banks and greater public disclosure of their loans in the wake of the Continental Illinois Bank crisis.

"It is obvious on the face of it that the banking system is somewhat weaker today than it was several years ago," said Mr. C. Todd Conover, comptroller of the currency.

In an interview with Reuters, he said the need for foreign confidence in the U.S. banking system was the reason for last week's \$4.5 billion federal rescue package for Continental.

"People ought to take some solace from that. I think we've made clear that the U.S. government intends to stand behind the U.S. banking system," he said.

He quashed fears of another looming banking crisis.

Mr. Conover is principal regulator of nationally-chartered banks, such as Continental Illinois, and a board member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the regulatory agency which engineered the Continental rescue.

Mr. Conover also urged greater financial disclosure by banks in order to impose more stringent market discipline on the system.

The Continental affair would make further deregulation of the banking system much more difficult, as it would lead to more resistance in Congress, he said.

Deregulation of financial instruments, such as the removal of interest rate ceilings on certain bank accounts, and the blurring of lines between banking and commerce is supported by the Reagan administration and has intensified bank competition.

## U.S. says L. America must seek foreign capital

WASHINGTON (R) — Debt-burdened Latin American countries are not yet doing enough to encourage foreign investment, senior U.S. officials said Tuesday.

"Our opinion is that nothing like enough is being done by these countries to encourage direct investment from overseas," Assistant Treasury Secretary David Mulford told a House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee.

Assistant secretary of state Mr. Langhorne Motley said the debt crisis the Latin countries are struggling with has forced them to rethink their attitude to foreign investment.

"Knowing they have to continue to have capital for development, many are now starting to rethink their whole foreign investment process because they take less of a risk by taking in foreign investments than in just absorbing loans," he said.

Mr. Mulford said Latin America traditionally has been sensitive about letting in foreign investment for reasons of nationalism and because of some past unfavorable experiences.

While acknowledging continued serious regional problems, the two officials painted an optimistic picture of economic and democratic resurgence in Latin America.

Mr. Mulford predicted Brazil and Mexico — two nations liable for more than half the \$370 billion debt in Western hemisphere countries this year — would register positive real economic growth in 1984.

## UAE federal spending falls

ABU DHABI (R) — Spending by the government of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), squeezed by falling oil revenues, shrunk in the early months of this year, according to figures newly released by the central bank.

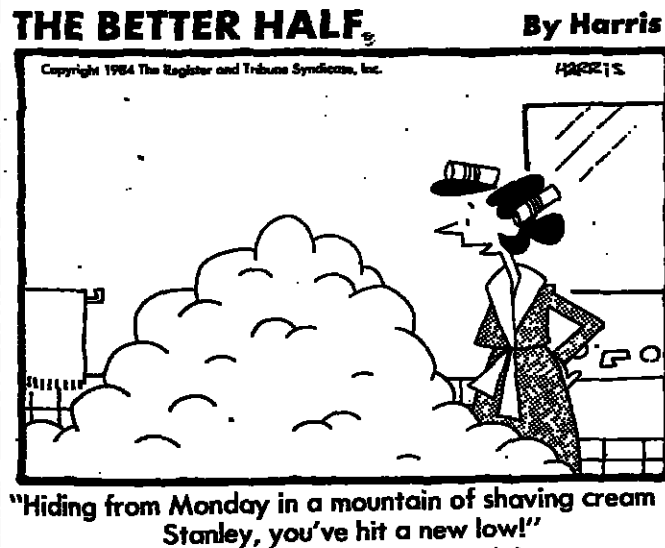
A statistical bulletin showed current expenditure by the federal government, which excludes budgets of the individual governments of the seven emirates which make up the federation, fell to 3.33 billion dirhams (\$907.4 million) in this year's first quarter.

This compares with 4.88 billion (\$1.33 billion) in the last quarter of 1983 and 3.61 billion (\$983.7 million) in 1983's first quarter.

Development spending dropped even more steeply to 81.3 million dirhams (\$22.2 million) from 380.2 million (\$103.6 million) in the previous quarter and 145.5 million (\$39.7 million) in the first quarter of 1983.

## U.S. to grant Cairo \$300m

CAIRO (R) — Egypt will receive a \$300 million grant from the United States for its economic growth programmes under an agreement signed here Tuesday, the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said.



**JUMBLE.** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

POKAK  
ISTOC  
LOORIE  
YOUTCH

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: FROM THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SANDY KNEEL UPROAR GULLET  
Answer: What a backseat driver never seems to do—RUN OUT OF "GAS"

## Dollar poised to soar higher

LONDON (R) — The powerful dollar Wednesday consolidated Tuesday's big gains when it soared to new peaks against many currencies, and dealers said it was poised to go even higher in the next few days.

Although the American currency failed to maintain New York levels in nervous European trading, dealers said the market expected further dollar gains and was looking for a lead from the United States.

The dollar is now well within range of three West German marks and nine French francs. The dollar was fixed at a record high against the franc in Paris Wednesday and some dealers believe a nine franc dollar could be reached this week.

The U.S. unit has firmly established itself above 2.91 marks after Tuesday's three pfennig rise and dealers in Frankfurt said it could go as high as 2.96 marks in the next few days.

"Everybody is bullish for the dollar at the moment... but we may see a consolidation period," said Mr. Stefan Keimert of Bankers Trust.

With low U.S. inflation, economic growth and high interest rates "everything is going hand in hand for the dollar."

Dealers in London said the dollar gained strongly after the currency showed resilience to Tuesday's news of a larger than expected 0.9 per cent decline in U.S. leading economic indicators, a barometer of the American economy's health.

"People were looking for an excuse to buy dollars and when it held steady, the rush began," said one dealer.

The upward revision of May indicators from a 0.1 per cent fall to a 0.4 per cent rise had also encouraged dollar buying, while one dealer said the market was already speculating that the June figure could be revised upwards.

"These figures in no way convinced people the U.S. economy is slowing enough to bring U.S. rates down," said one trader.

The dollar's surge took it to 2.9220 marks in New York, its highest level since February 1973, a seven-year peak against the Swiss franc, a 12-year high against the Dutch guilder and record levels against the French and Italian lira.

The pound sterling also came under pressure, touching a record low against the dollar in Hong Kong of \$1.2956. It opened in London just below 1.3000 but later edged up slightly.

Dealers said although sterling had declined against the dollar it was holding steady against continental currencies, helped by relatively high British interest rates.

Its trade weighted index against a basket of leading countries opened at 78.3, down from Tuesday's close of 78.5.

The West German Bundesbank (central bank) sold a small number of dollars Wednesday as the dollar was fixed at 2.9168 marks, sharply above Tuesday's 2.8964.

In Paris, the dollar was fixed at a new high of 8.9445 francs, well above the previous high of 8.8910 set on Monday. The dollar traded in Europe as high as 8.9595 francs, above its New York close of 8.9555, but later fell back to around 8.9425.

The Swiss franc gained a little from its New York close and was trading in Europe at 2.4705 francs to the dollar, while the Italian lira made similarly small gains to around 1790 lira.

Against the Japanese yen, the dollar was trading at 245.85 yen after surging through 247 yen in Tokyo.

## Bonn, Tokyo lead in exports to U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — A strong American dollar combined with robust economic growth has boosted U.S. imports by nearly 32 per cent in the first six months of this year, but the distribution of the benefits overseas is far from equal.

Among the leading beneficiaries are West Germany and Japan, already among the world's strongest economies.

On the other hand, the troubled economies of Britain and Mexico are supplying a smaller proportion of American imports this year than last.

Recent trade data shows that the import surge, stemming from strong demand by American consumers and cheap import prices due to the dollar's steady rise to levels not seen for a decade, put more than \$166 billion into foreign treasuries in the first half of 1984.

This is an increase of \$40 billion over the same period in 1983, and is the plus side of the strong dollar for other nations, helping to spread U.S. prosperity.

On the debit side other nations complain of abnormally high interest rates pulled up by U.S. rates, a flight of investment capital to the U.S., and oil-importers having to earn more to pay for their crude, priced in dollars.

Exports from the 10-nation European Community to the United States were up 32 per cent to \$29.3 billion in the first half of this year.

The community supplied 17.6 per cent of American imports in the January-June period, up from 17 per cent in 1983.

West Germany, a major exporter of automobiles and capital goods, has boosted its share of the U.S. import market to 5.2 per cent this year from 4.9 per cent in 1983.

West Germany shipped \$8.7 billion in goods to the United States between January and June, up from \$6.4 billion in the same period of 1983.

Britain, however, has not fared as well. During the first half of this year, British exports to the United States accounted for 4.4 per cent of total American imports, a decline from a 4.8 per cent market share in 1983.

Britain's total shipments to the United States have risen to \$7.3 billion in the first part of this year, from \$6.1 billion in the comparable period of 1983.

The loss in market share suggests the British economy is not as competitive as it once was, even though sterling has fallen to around \$1.30 from \$1.50 earlier in the year.

Japan has also benefited from the growing U.S. trade imbalance, which economists say could reach a record \$120 billion this year, partly due to the cheapness of imports and the high price of U.S. exports.

Japanese exports to the United States climbed to nearly \$28 billion during the first half of this year, compared to \$20.2 billion in the comparable period of 1983.

The Canadian share of the U.S. market has dwindled to 16.75 per cent, down from 19.5 per cent in 1983.

Despite increased U.S. demand for petroleum, Mexico also is losing ground this year. During the first half of the year, it exported \$9.3 billion of goods to the United States — about 5.6 per cent of total American imports.

In 1983 Mexican goods accounted for 6.3 per cent of goods imported by the U.S.

## UNIDO begins discussions on sharing wealth, debt crisis

VIENNA (R) — The United Nations body that fosters industrial development in the Third World begins a conference here Thursday on new ways to share out the world's wealth and reduce the growing debts of poor countries.

The 17-day conference of the 115-member United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) is the most important meeting between rich and poor states this year.

UNIDO ministers will meet with less ambitious hopes than at their last conference in New Delhi in 1980, when they called for the developing countries' 11.9 per cent share of world industrial production to rise to 30 per cent by the end of this century.

In his report to the conference, UNIDO Secretary-General Abdul Rahman Khan will call for a rise to at least 15 per cent by the year 2000, when Third World states are expected to have more than 70 per cent of the world's population.

The revised target reflects the effects of the economic crisis of the last few years and the huge debt problem made worse by rising interest rates, the Khan report said.

Delegates believe some political clashes are almost inevitable during the conference, possibly involving the United States and the Soviet Union.

UNIDO was set up in 1967 to promote contacts between industrialised countries and the Third World aimed at boosting industrial investment in developing countries.

The conference, UNIDO's fourth, will consider initiatives for transferring technology, training personnel and other basic preconditions for industrialisation.

The report, published in advance of the conference, said the gap between industrialised and developing countries had widened in the past decade.

In 1983 industrialised countries, with a population of about one billion, amassed a Gross National Product (GNP) of over \$10,000 billion.

Developing countries, with a population of 3.5 billion, recorded a GNP of \$2,722 billion, the report said.

It blamed rich countries for high interest rates on loans to governments and firms and for protectionist import policies in times of crisis. But the report also criticised lack of co-ordination in the developing countries themselves.

"Lack of integration, of complementarity between industrial policies and policies in related sectors has been a major weakness in several countries," the Khan report said.

"For example emphasis has been placed on hardware rather than on creating human capabilities necessary for industrial development."

Developing countries are expected to table a draft declaration calling for an end to protectionism, a cut in interest rates, increased development help from international financial institutions and resumption of global negotiations on improving economic terms for developing countries.

The conference will also discuss ways of increasing co-operation between developing countries themselves in the fields of energy, goods exchanges, domestic processing of raw materials, agriculture and food.

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed after another quiet day's trading, but Hong Kong shares rose sharply on news of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's press conference on the future of the colony, dealers said.

Some shares moved off the lower early levels in the last half hour's trading after Wall Street's strong opening with ICI up 10p to 554 as was Glaxo at 865 after 852. At 1500 hours the F.T. 30 index was up 0.2 to 790.7 having dipped to 787.9 at noon.

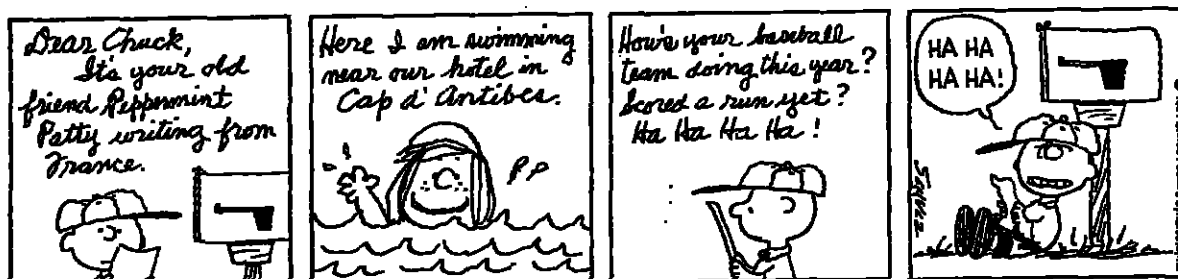
Government bonds reversed initial falls of around ½ point on the higher U.S. credit markets opening and rally in sterling.

### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.3005/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3085/88	Canadian dollars
	2.9160/70	West German marks
	3.2962/72	Dutch guilders
	2.4720/30	Swiss francs
	58.92/95	Belgian francs
	8.9450/9510	French francs
	1789.50/1790.50	Italian lire
	245.90/246.00	Japanese yen
	8.4300/50	Swedish crowns
	8.3775/3825	Norwegian crowns
	10.6575/6625	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	337.50/338.00	U.S. dollars

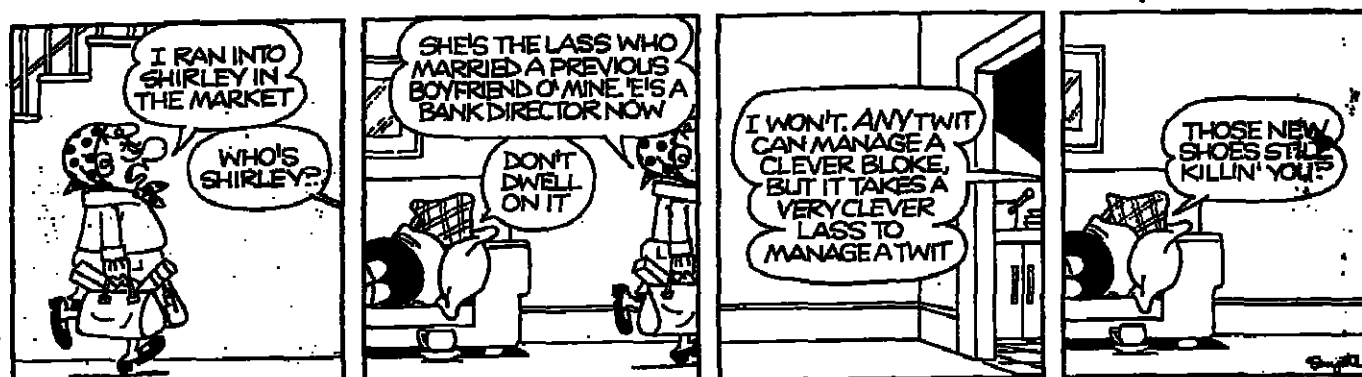
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

### FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good day and evening for whatever has to do with the lighter side of life and you can express your romantic feelings to a greater extent as well.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Situations arise that can show you how to have far better relations with other persons. Be kind and cheerful for best results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Add neat touch and fine finish to your work today and you can get excellent results with it. Out for a little fun tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to be very romantic with the one you love and get excellent response. Be happy and joyful.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how to get home conditions improved and add little knick-knacks that can make it more modern and charming.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A thoughtful gesture toward those who are allied with you can bring greater cooperation and will show that you appreciate them.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Do something wise about your property so that it becomes more valuable and infinitely more comfortable.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are highly magnetic today and can charm others into doing your bidding, so get busy and later concentrate on the social side of life.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your love for investigation is greater than most other Signs and this is a good day for doing just that.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Your friends and acquaintances will be very cooperative with some plan you have in mind. Drive with utmost care.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what your aims are and then discuss them with the influential and gain their backing. Be happy tonight at home.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be encouraging with charming persons and add them to your roster of social friends. Make sure that your wardrobe is right.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Concentrate pretty much on the one you love and come to a far better understanding with this person.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can tune in on the needs and wants of others and know how best to help them, and who will have a most cooperative spirit. Teach to have as many playmates as possible in order to learn about human spiritual intercourse.

### FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: After a good start in finding a better means by which to extend your interests beyond their present boundaries, you find that some delays and obstacles enter the picture.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A delightful person is about to come into your life, so be ready to accept him or her. Pay only the most pressing bills now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure to get recreations planned early since an associate could put a crimp in your plans later. Don't let this delay depress you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Everything seems to go every smoothly in the morning so plan your work so that the afternoon will not bring interruptions.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get in touch with a bigwig early who can make your life easier, but avoid costly amusements in the evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Early handle that vital work ahead of you since it can bring you fine benefits but later avoid arguments at home.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Early plan amusements with your buddies for the evening, but be sure to drive carefully. Settle that matter quickly.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Some monetary problem can be settled best with the aid of a family tie, but then don't get into further debt.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) During the morning you are able to handle problematical affairs very wisely, but after lunch it is better not to make decisions of any importance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Follow ideas of a good advisor who can show you how to get ahead financially since later you have to handle private concerns.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Vital decisions should be made in the morning when your judgment is good since later an imposing pal could waste your time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A wise person could show you how to improve your image with the public, but later don't take any risks with outsiders.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can gain wishes with the aid of a good pal so listen to what he or she has to say. Important that you drive with utmost care.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have great investigative capabilities and get to the truth of any situation which could easily stump others and delve into the motivations as well. So slant the education along lines of research and there can be much success during this lifetime. Teach not to be so prejudiced.



## Moscow blames U.S. for blocking space arms talks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Moscow Wednesday accused Washington of blocking proposed talks on space weapons, with the Soviet U.N. delegate saying, "on all the issues, the answer of the American side is no."

Soviet U.N. delegate Richard Ovinnikov told a press conference: "They have created three dead ends for these talks."

Mr. Ovinnikov identified these as Washington's proposed "artificial linkage" of space talks to nuclear disarmament, avoidance of the demilitarisation of outer space and rejection of a proposed moratorium on space arms.

"Our proposal of a moratorium is a sort of litmus test of the American side," Mr. Ovinnikov said. Referring to the proposed state of outer space disarmament talks in Vienna in September, he said: "We won't be there if the American side is not interested in serious negotiations."

He added: "We still hope that the American side will be able to put the interests of humanity before its own interests."

"If the United States are willing to start a new spiral in the arms race let them have the responsibility for this."

Mr. Ovinnikov said he assumed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko would come to New

York in September for the General Assembly but did not know if he would meet Secretary of State George Shultz.

On the Middle East, he said there was risk for a new war if negotiations for a just settlement were not soon begun.

"I don't know whether the Israelis think that the Arabs will ever agree to the present situation," he said in accusing Israel of pursuing a policy of occupation and expansionism.

"Everybody should know, including the Israelis and the United States, their major protector, that only a just peace in the Middle East could be a lasting peace," he said.

Referring to Moscow's proposal that outer space weapons be banned and scrapped, Mr. Ovinnikov said of the American response:

"Something new popped up — a proposal that these negotiations should be linked to talks on nuclear armaments. As we see it, it is an attempt to create a deliberate, artificial linkage."

"Every sane person und-

erstands that there can be no marriage between a bride and a dead man — or, rather, a man who was deliberately murdered a few months ago by the American side."

"If the American side continues to insist on this unnatural marriage, then it is just another bizarre chapter in the history of American diplomacy," he continued.

After recalling the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the testing and deployment of space weapons from the date that U.S.-Soviet negotiations began, Mr. Ovinnikov said: "On all of the issues the answer of the American side is no, no, no, and one more no."

The Reagan administration's current line, he said, was one of "artificial optimism," whereas the Soviet aim was to produce meaningful negotiations on the demilitarisation of outer space.

"In our view, the American side is trying to produce a kind of smokescreen," he said. "They are not interested in genuine negotiations."

Moscow was prepared to resume talks on nuclear disarmament as soon as the status quo was restored, he said, referring to the Soviet demand that new American missiles in Western Europe be removed.

## Poland remembers Warsaw uprising

WARSAW (R) — Poland Wednesday commemorates the 40th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against the German occupation during World War II, an event of great sensitivity to Poles and of lasting historical controversy.

"As in previous years, thousands of residents were expected to gather at Powazki Cemetery on the edge of the capital, where many victims of the ill-fated 63-day struggle have graves and memorials."

On Tuesday night several thousand supporters of the banned trade union Solidarity marched peacefully through Warsaw and laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier to mark the anniversary. The police did not interfere.

The Polish opposition says the uprising, led by the Home Army and backed by the anti-Communist government in exile in London, was doomed by the decision of Soviet forces outside Warsaw not to help.

Some Western scholars say there were good military reasons for the Soviet forces not to intervene. About 150,000 Polish civilians were killed or wounded in the uprising.

The Polish authorities present the uprising as an heroic event worthy of commemoration. But they argue that, with the victory of Communism assured by the summer of 1944, the struggle was an unnecessary tragedy.

They also draw implicit parallels between the uprising and the political turmoil of 1980 and 1981, which resulted in martial law and the suppression of Solidarity.

"The Warsaw uprising is a lesson in history, especially a lesson in political realism, from which we should draw proper conclusions," the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said.

"These conclusions are valid today, 40 years later, because our times are also not lacking in people who would like to use Poland's younger generation for their reactionary interests."

## Gaullists to block referendum plan

PARIS (R) — French opposition parties have announced they will use their majority in the Senate next week to scuttle President Francois Mitterrand's plan for a referendum on constitutional change.

Leaders of the Gaullist RPR and the centrist UDF parties said Tuesday they would table a procedural motion in the Upper House which would in effect throw out Mr. Mitterrand's proposal to change the constitution.

But they said there would still be a full debate on the proposal, which would allow wider use of the referendum on issues affecting civil liberties.

Under the constitution, Mr. Mitterrand can only hold his planned referendum on the agreed text has been voted by the Senate and the National Assembly, the Lower House in which the Socialists have a majority.

The government said Wednesday that Mr. Mitterrand would push ahead with his plan, whatever the outcome of the Senate debate beginning on Aug. 7. Mr. Andre Labarre, minister for relations with parliament, announced that the plan would still be submitted to the National Assembly on Aug. 22.

Opposition leaders said their "no" to Mr. Mitterrand's plan was decided for political reasons to prevent him from using a referendum to gain a vote of confidence from the French people.

Mr. Claude Labbe, RPR leader in the National Assembly, said: "We don't want to get involved in a constitutional quarrel which the people doesn't understand."

We simply say our reply is completely political. We have no reason to give the president of the republic a means of maintaining himself longer and expanding his powers."

Initially some leading opposition figures, including former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, gave a cautious welcome to Mr. Mitterrand's plan for a referendum.

If the Senate throws out the constitutional reform plan when it is tabled on Aug. 7, Mr. Mitterrand and his new Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius, are expected to open a counter-offensive, accusing the opposition of hypocrisy.

Mr. Mitterrand's strategists say that by rejecting the idea of wider use of the referendum, the opposition parties will undermine their own credibility with the voters.

Initially it was the opposition that demanded a referendum on the issue of education reform, but the government said the constitution would have to be changed to allow such a vote.

## Mondale, Ferraro pledge fairer future

JACKSON, Mississippi (R) — Democrats Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro are promising a fairer administration than President Reagan's if they oust him from the White House in the November election.

The presidential and vice presidential running mates carried that theme from a rally in New York City to a Cleveland, Ohio, civil rights convention Tuesday before travelling to this southern city where Mr. Mondale said he would officially launch his election campaign.

Mr. Mondale flew from his suburban Minneapolis home Tuesday morning to meet the congresswoman at her home congressional district in the Queens borough of New York City.

Addressing a street rally attended by about 5,000 supporters, Mr. Mondale said they would carry the same message throughout the nation — that their administration would be fairer than Mr. Reagan's.

"Wherever we go, we will have one national message to take to the American people... in the future, the American dream that worked for Geraldine Ferraro must be the birthright of every single American without discrimination," Mr. Mondale said.

"If you work hard, pay your taxes, obey the law, are good parents, work for good neighborhoods, if you play by the rules — then you have the right to expect certain things: A steady job, a safe community, good schools, clean air and water and a secure retirement," he added.

He said: "That dream should be for every American, not just for the rich."

Democrats have been charging that Mr. Reagan's tax and economic programme have helped the rich at the expense of the poor and have served notice that the "fairness" issue would be a dominant election theme.

## East Germany implementing concessions, W. Germans say

BONN (R) — East Germany Wednesday began implementing political concessions in return for a 950 million mark (\$330 million) loan from a consortium of West German banks, government sources said.

Although there was no mention of the concessions in the East German media, officials in the West German inter-German Affairs Ministry confirmed that pensioners visiting East Berlin Wednesday were having to exchange only 15 marks (\$6) into East German currency instead of the 25 marks (\$9) demanded previously.

This was one of the measures agreed by the East in return for the loan, which was approved by Bonn last week.

Under the deal, East German pensioners and invalids are also allowed to visit friends, and not just relatives, in West Germany and their maximum stay is increased from 30 to 60 days.

The officials said they could not yet confirm whether this concession was being implemented.

After Bonn approved a credit of one billion marks (\$360 million) almost a year ago, East Germany made similar political concessions.

These included exemption for children from the compulsory changing of marks into East German money during visits and the dismantling of automatic weapon guns mounted along the East German border to deter would-be escapees.

## Washington resumes talks with Cuba, Nicaragua

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States opened a second round of talks with Cuba Tuesday on immigration issues, including the possibility of returning to Cuba several thousand "of illegible" refugees, the State Department said.

The department's Deputy Spokesman, Alan Romberg, also said American diplomats have resumed discussions with Nicaraguan officials in Manzanillo, Mexico, on ways to ease tensions with the Sandinista government.

Mr. Romberg said the U.S. delegation to the talks with Cuban officials, held in New York, is being led by Deputy Legal Adviser Michael Kozak. He could not identify the chief Cuban representative but, at the initial round of talks two weeks ago, Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon was the delegation head.

## Pullout from Angola halted by SWAPO, S. Africa says

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa cannot go ahead with its troop withdrawal from southern Angola because SWAPO guerrillas are still active in the area, Pretoria's administrator-general in Namibia (South West Africa) said Wednesday.

In an interview with state-run South African Radio, Willie Van Niekerk said Angola was finding it increasingly difficult to carry out

its side of a troop withdrawal agreement reached with South Africa in February.

South Africa sent troops into southern Angola late last year, saying they were there to root out guerrilla bases of SWAPO (the South West Africa People's Organisation), which is fighting South African rule of neighbouring Namibia.

Under the February accord, South Africa was to withdraw on condition that Angola prevented SWAPO from entering the vacated areas.

## Pretoria closing consulate in Wellington

WELLINGTON (R) — South Africa will close its diplomatic mission in New Zealand, New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange announced Wednesday.

He said in a statement that South African Consul-General Alan Harvey had informed the government Wednesday that South Africa had decided to close down its consulate-general forthwith.

Mr. Lange said the South African consulate would be closed after his Labour Party won the general election on July 14, but he did not set a deadline.

"On Wednesday he said: 'It had been my intention that the consulate-general should have been asked to wind down its operations in New Zealand over a period of time.'

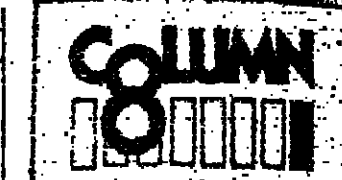
"I had intended and still intend that the South African government should have been given time and every facility to wind up its operations and settle its personal affairs."

"The South African government has, however, decided to act more quickly. That is its decision," Mr. Lange said.

"I think this is a very satisfactory outcome."

Mr. Lange called a press conference to discuss the South African decision.

There was no immediate comment from the South African consul-general.



## Anti-prostitution drive successful, L.A. police say

LOS ANGELES (R) — Police claimed victory Wednesday in a crackdown on prostitutes, lured from across the United States by the prospects of big money during the Olympic Games. A task force of 130 detectives has made 745 arrests for prostitution, according to Captain Jim Docherty, who added: "... the worst is out on the street. The heat is on." A further 204 arrests had been made for offences linked with prostitution, such as pimping, he said. Referring to Sunset Boulevard, a popular haunt of prostitutes and their clients, Capt. Docherty said: "When we started out it was like shooting fish in a barrel. But if you drive down Sunset Boulevard (now), I think you would see few, if any, prostitutes," he added.

## Mrs. Gandhi accepts apology for libel

LONDON (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was given a public apology in the London High Court Tuesday over what her lawyer called a "crucial attack" on her and her late son Sanjay in a best-selling book, "Midnight's Children." She was described as "absolutely horrified" by a passage in the book referring to her husband, Feroze Gandhi, who died of a heart seizure in 1960 at the age of 47. It mentioned rumours that "Sanjay accused his mother of being responsible, through neglect, for his father's death. And that this gave him an unbreakable hold over her." "There was not a shred of truth in it," said her lawyer, Lord Rawlinson, who announced settlement of a libel action by Mrs. Gandhi against author Salman Rushdie and publishers Jonathan Cape and Pan Books. He said she did not seek damages. Richard Rampson, said both offered their sincere apologies for the passage, which they now accepted was completely without foundation.

## Woman feigns limp to claim damages

GARDIFF (R) — A former postwoman who walked into a Cardiff court with a limp failed Tuesday to win damages for an ankle injury after film shot by a private detective showed her walking perfectly normally. Elizabeth Kilbane, 47, said she had to quit her job when she twisted her ankle delivering mail to a building site. Ms. Kilbane, who sought damages against the K.R. Construction Company, limped into court, struggled into the witness box and readily accepted an invitation to sit down. She said her injury had ruined her social life, prevented her from doing housework and getting around without assistance. However, a video film shot by a detective hired by the company showed Ms. Kilbane out shopping on her own with no sign of a limp. Dismissing the claim, Judge Michael Hutchinson said the court had seen startling evidence of exaggeration and deliberate simulation by Ms. Kilbane.

## Penthouse sued over naked photo

NEW YORK (R) — Penthouse magazine's controversial nude photographs of Miss America Vanessa Williams wound up in federal court Monday with two model agency owners seeking to stop publication of more sexually suggestive photos of her they say exist. In the first suit brought over the publication that cost Ms. Williams her crown, model agency owners Steven Breitman and Howard Mann said they had exclusive rights to all photographs of her and that Penthouse published its photographs without their agreement. Breitman and Mann are also suing photographer Thomas Chappel, saying he made a separate deal with Penthouse Publisher Robert Guccione even though he had signed a contract with them to sell the photographs. Penthouse published nine photos of Ms. Williams in nude poses, some with another woman and in the ensuing scandal, a tearful Ms. Williams, the first black Miss America, had to give up her crown.

## crosswords not received

Announcing the departure of Korean Airlines And the arrival of Korean Air

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### PROMOTE YOUR TRUMP TRICKS

Both vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q 10  
♥ K Q 10  
♦ 6 4  
♣ A Q J 10 4

**WEST**  
♠ J 6 4  
♥ A 9 8 2  
♦ J 10 9 3  
♣ 5 2

**EAST**  
♠ 7 5 3 2  
♥ 3  
♦ A K 8 7 2  
♣ 7 6 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 9 8  
♥ 7 6 5 4  
♦ Q 5  
♣ K 9 8

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
4 ♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Jack of ♠

What nature doesn't provide, man must fashion for himself. East and West cooperated splendidly to set a seemingly iron-clad contract.

North's bidding leaves a lot to be desired. His hand is worth 19 points, and a simple heart raise doesn't come close to doing it justice. Since it is unwise to jump raise a suit with only three-card support, we would suggest a jump to three clubs at his second turn. As it was, South stretched to bid again, and game was reached.

West led the top of his diamond sequence, and East was not thrilled with the dummy that hit the table. He could see two probable diamond tricks for his side, but it did not look as if the defense could take any tricks in the black suits — any cards that West held in those suits were finessable. To defeat the contract, the defenders would have to come up with two trump tricks. So East set about attacking declarer's trump holding.

East won the king and ace of diamonds and then did what every learner is told not to do on pain of death — he continued with a diamond to give declarer a ruff-aloff. Declarer could not ruff in dummy without promoting a trump trick for West, so he ruffed in hand. But he was only delaying the inevitable.

When declarer led a trump, West shot in with the ace. Taking his lead from partner, he led a fourth diamond, and declarer's goose was well and truly cooked. If he ruffed in dummy, he would set up a trump trick for West by force; if he ruffed in hand, West would end up with a long trump. The Hobson's choice resulted in down one regardless of how South proceeded.

Handwritten signature: محمد الجليل